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VOLUME XXVIII • OCTOBER · 1925 • NUMBER · FOUR
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VOLUME XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO AND
LOS ANGELES, OCTOBER, 1925

NUMBER FOUR

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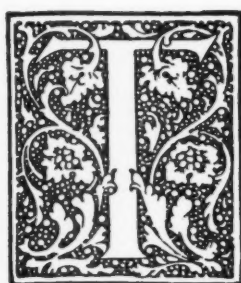
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VOLUME XXVIII · SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES · OCTOBER, 1925 · NUMBER FOUR

● BRANCH BANK BUILDINGS

✧ BY HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A. ✧



THE Branch Banks illustrated in this issue have been chosen more or less at random from forty odd such buildings, erected by one Bank and designed by one architect.

This is quite a remarkable record. What makes it even more notable, is the generally high character of architectural design and construction, the excellent quality of material and workmanship. No accident, this; but obviously a definite

policy, consistently carried out, even as other policies which have shared in building up the Bank to its present extraordinary prestige.

It is interesting to observe, in this connection, the care taken in every plan, no matter how differently shaped the lots, to keep close the contact between officers of the bank and customers, the comfortable circulation provided for public use, the easy access to safe deposit vaults.

The architectural treatment, quite logically, consists of Italian Renaissance Motifs used in a dignified manner, without excess of ornament and equally without dullness or stereotyped repetition. Details are well designed—crisp and “lively”—and well executed. Color is used sparingly and successfully. With few exceptions, a lofty, graceful arch is used for fenestration, with delicately wrought metal frames and grilles. Such buildings are creditable to any neighborhood, and the Bank of Italy and Mr. Minton are both to be congratulated upon the results of their professional relationship.

* * *

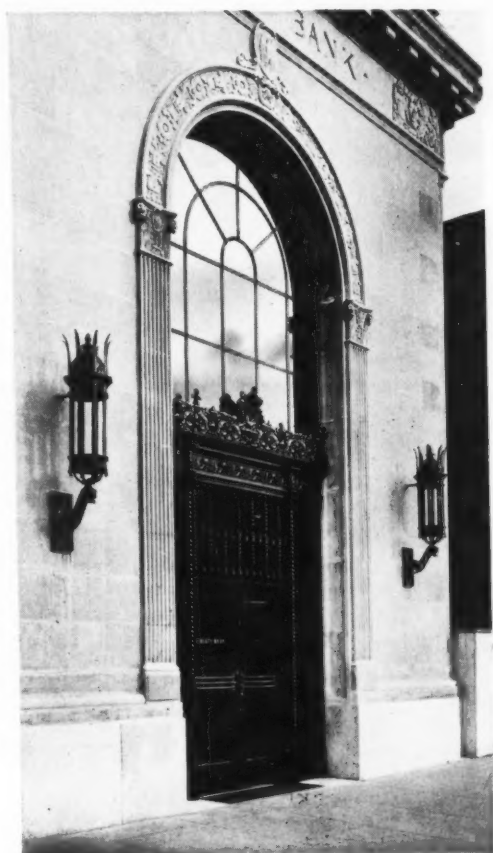
HOME-BUILDING INCREASES

COMMENTING on building and home ownership activities, President E. G. Grace, of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, says:

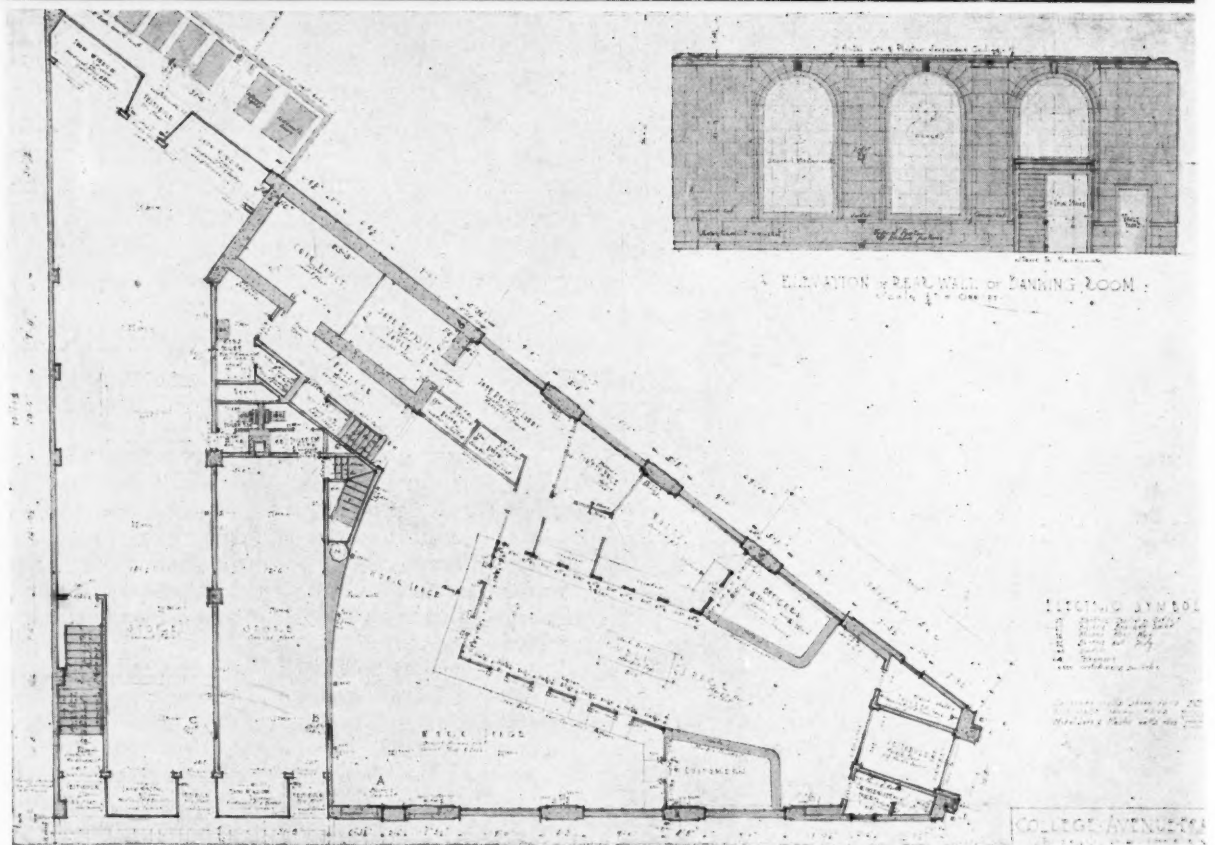
“Building and construction activities in this country absorb nearly one ton in every five of the production of iron and steel, being exceeded in steel consumption only by the railroad industry. Building operations interest us not only because they thus provide an important part of the steel market and affect the steadiness of our operations, but also because of their connection with the desire each of us has to own a home.

“Since the World War building operations throughout the country have increased from three and one-half billions of dollars in 1919 to over five billions in 1924. Delayed building has been credited for much of this activity, but it is possible that new factors have now entered the building industry which are just as important as delayed building held over from the war.

“Increased buying power during the past ten years, has made it possible for people in this country to realize to an increasing extent the desire to own their homes. Home building has accounted for nearly one-half of building operations during the past year. It is not only a question of housing, but of more and better housing. A demand has grown for additional space, for modern conveniences, for room for gardens and space for children to play in safety.



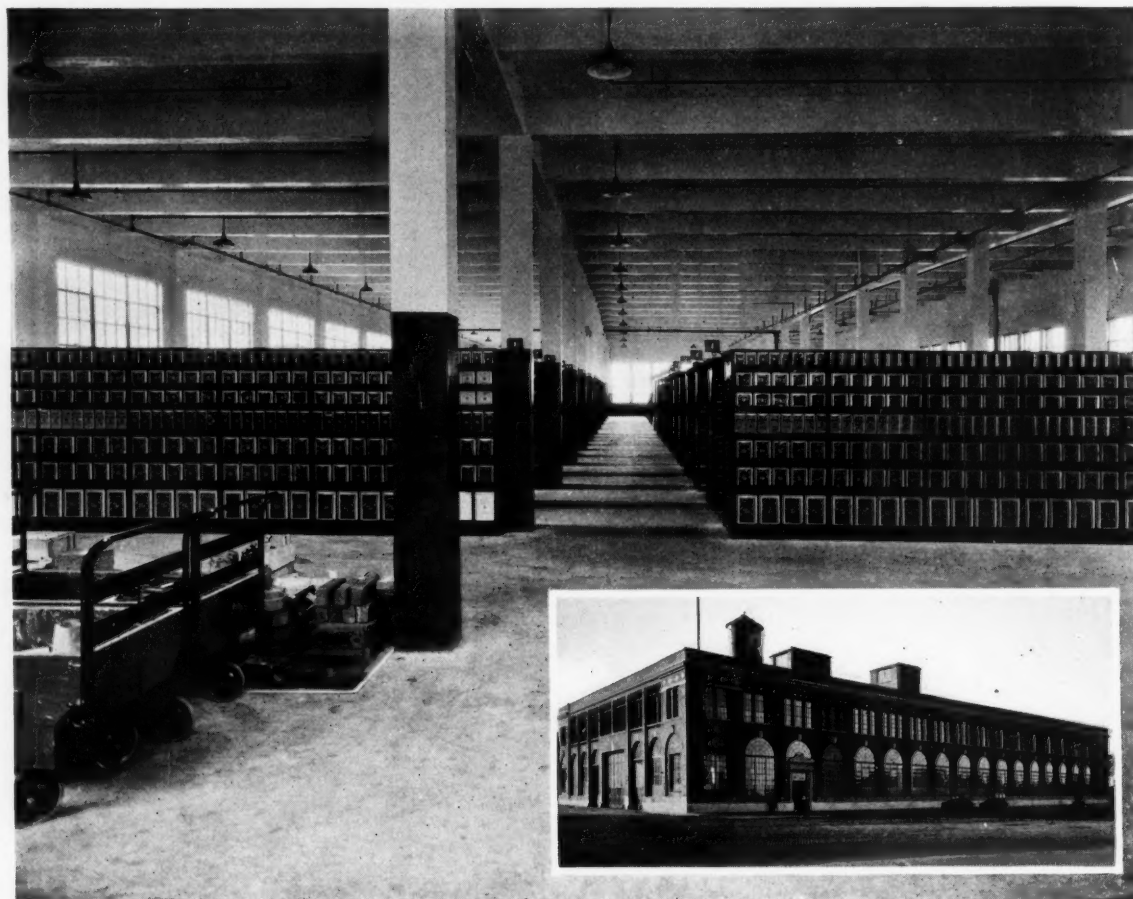
LIBERTY BANK, MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS, COLLEGE AVENUE BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.
H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



COLLEGE AVENUE BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA. H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



BUILDERS OF INDUSTRIAL PLANTS SUCH AS THE ONE PICTURED HERE ARE REALIZING MORE AND MORE, THE IMPORTANT PART PAINTING PLAYS IN PLANT EFFICIENCY. QUALITY PAINTING AT MODERATE COST WAS ESSENTIAL IN THIS SAN FRANCISCO PLANT OF THE OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY / P. J. WALKER CO., BUILDERS / A. QUANDT & SONS, PAINTERS AND DECORATORS. ALL INTERIOR CONCRETE SURFACES FINISHED WITH "BARRELED SUNLIGHT," GRANOLITH AND ENAMEL.

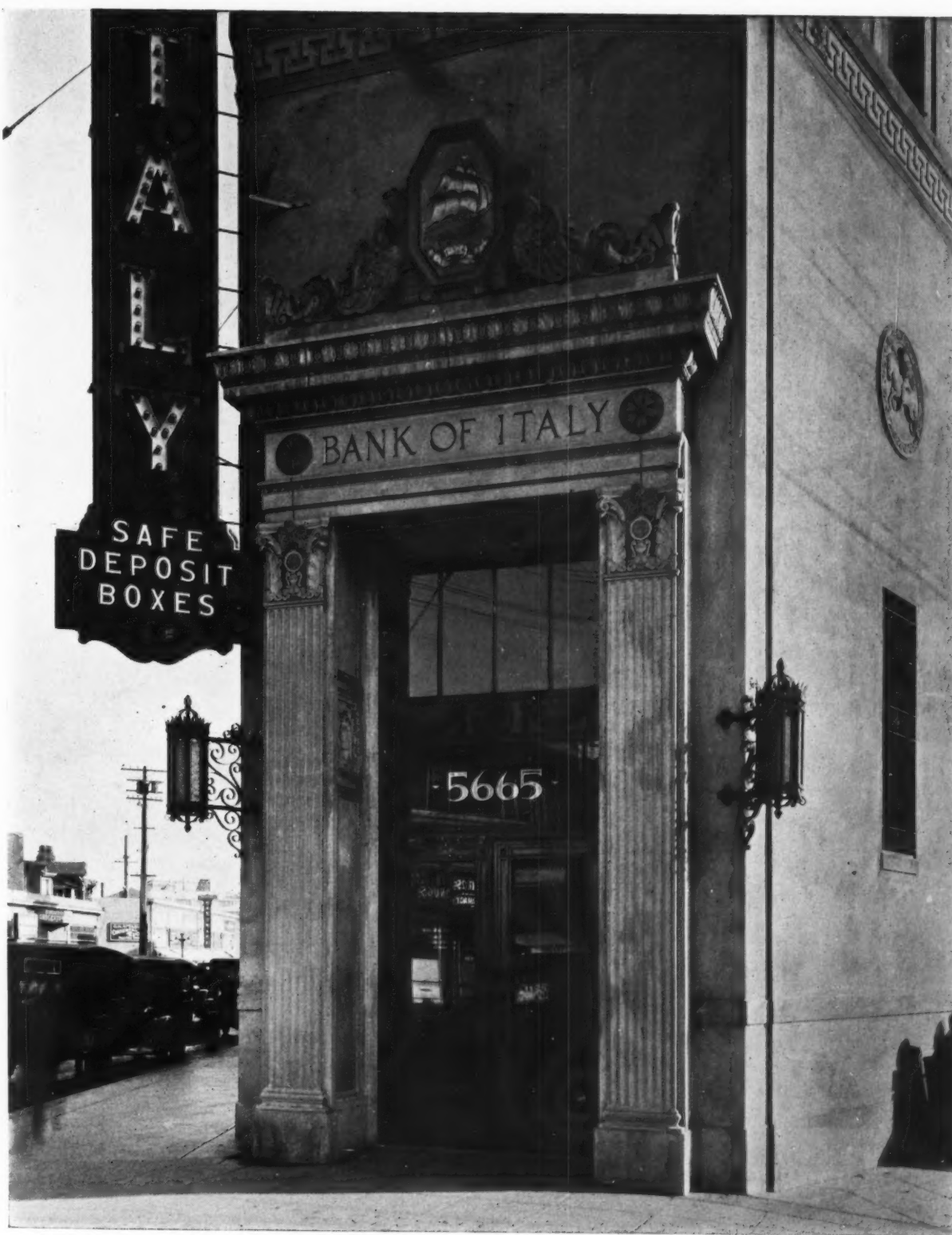
"Co-operation for Quality"

A. QUANDT & SONS

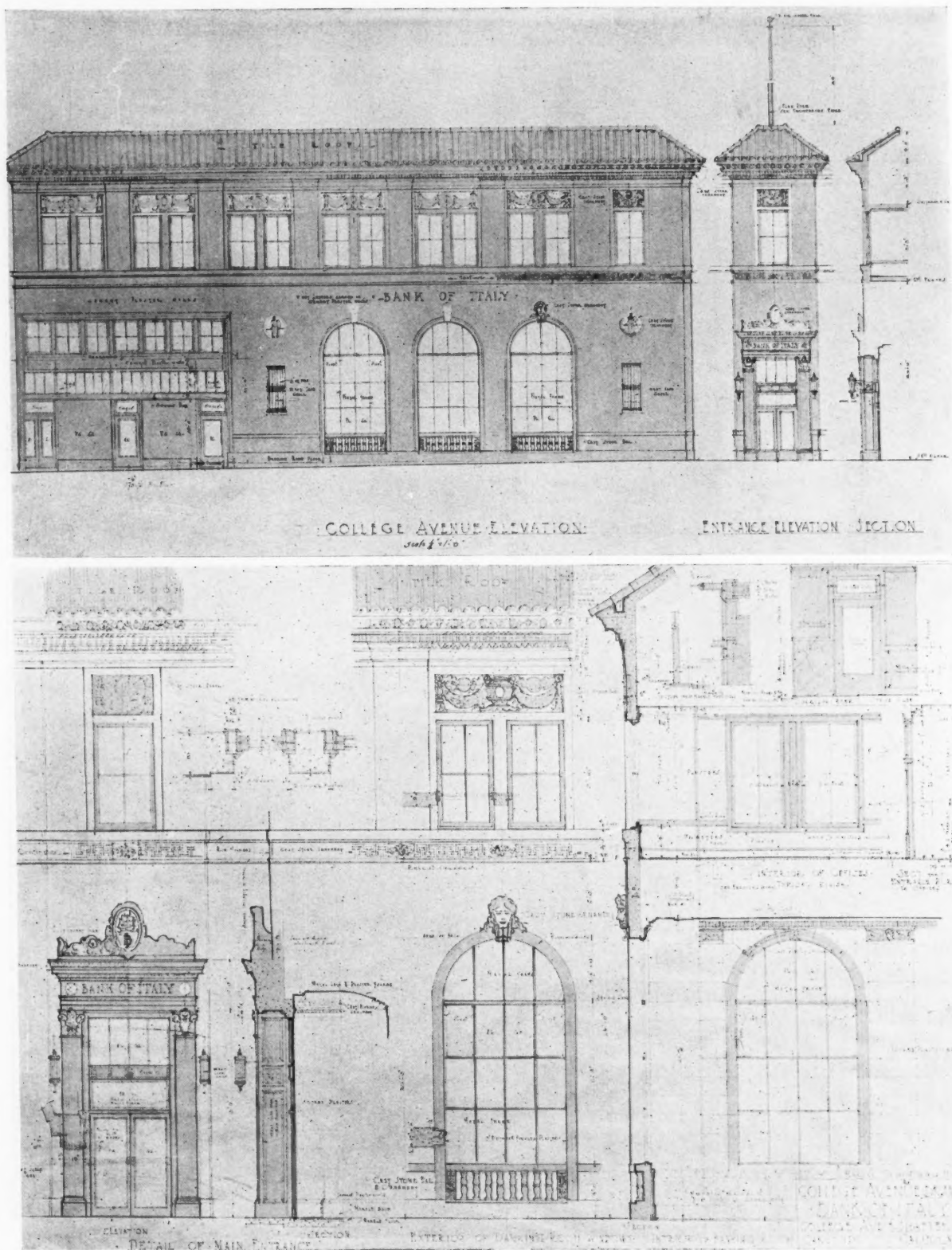
374 GUERRERO STREET / SAN FRANCISCO / 3319 CENTRAL AVENUE / LOS ANGELES

❖ PAINTERS AND DECORATORS / SINCE 1885 ❖

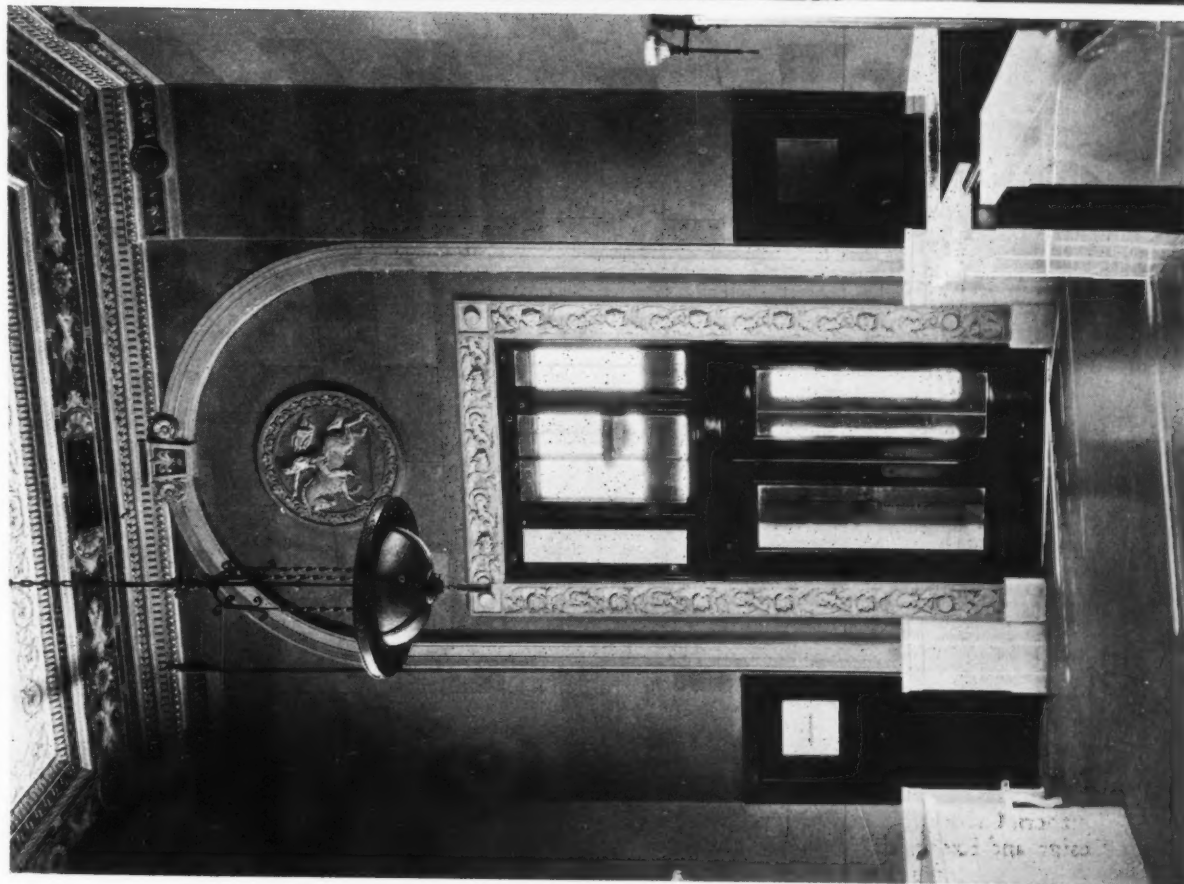
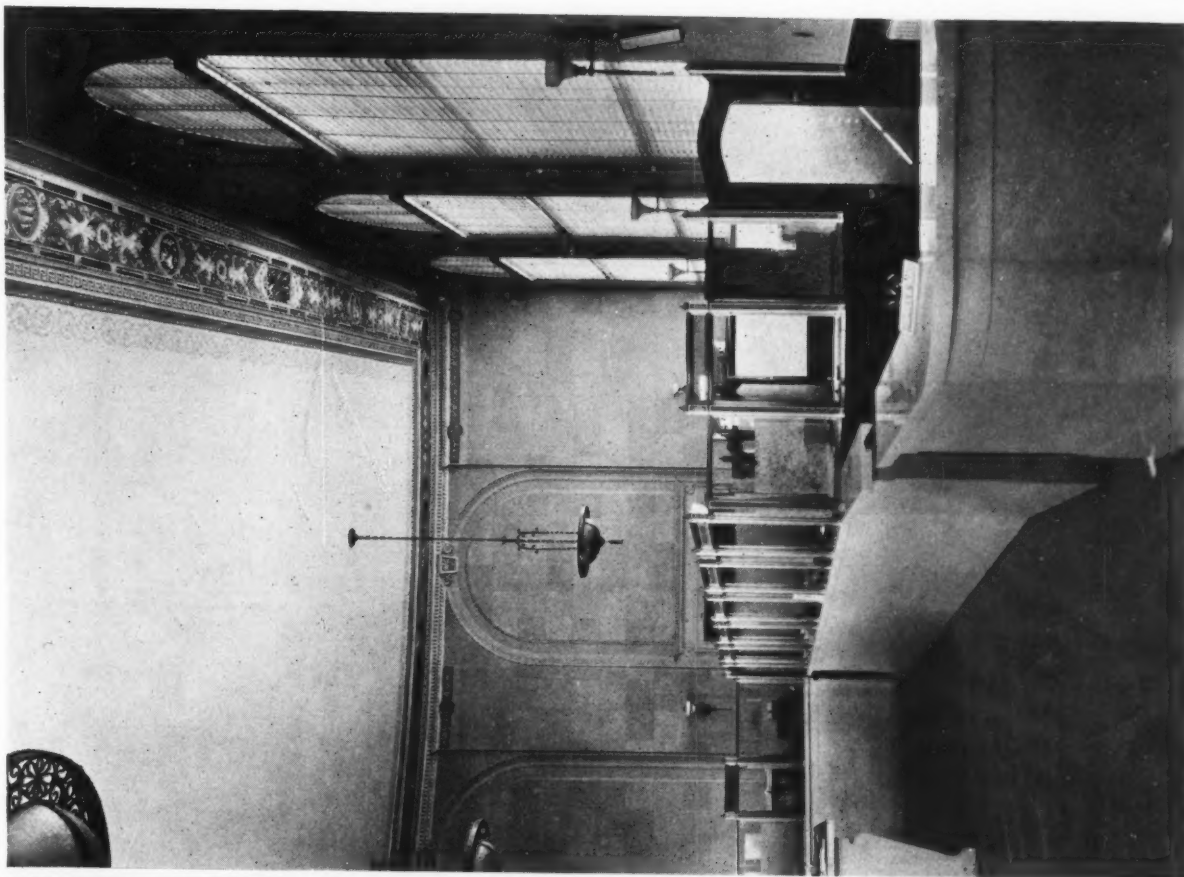
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THE SMALL JOB AS WELL AS THE LARGE
/ OUR OPERATIONS ARE STATE-WIDE /



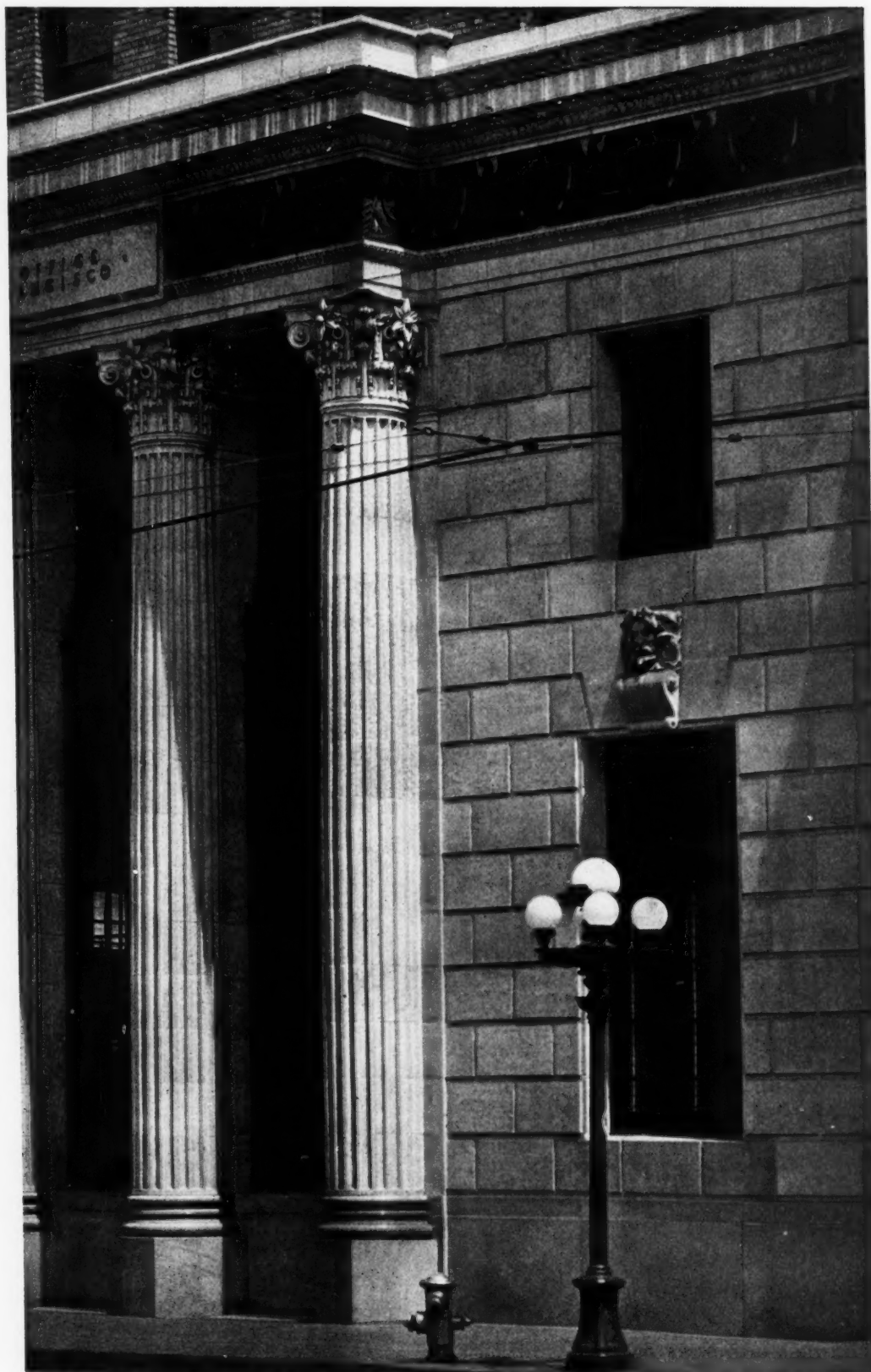
ENTRANCE DETAIL, COLLEGE AVENUE BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.
H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS, COLLEGE AVENUE BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.
H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



INTERIORS, COLLEGE AVENUE BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA. H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



BANK OF ITALY BUILDING, LOS ANGELES

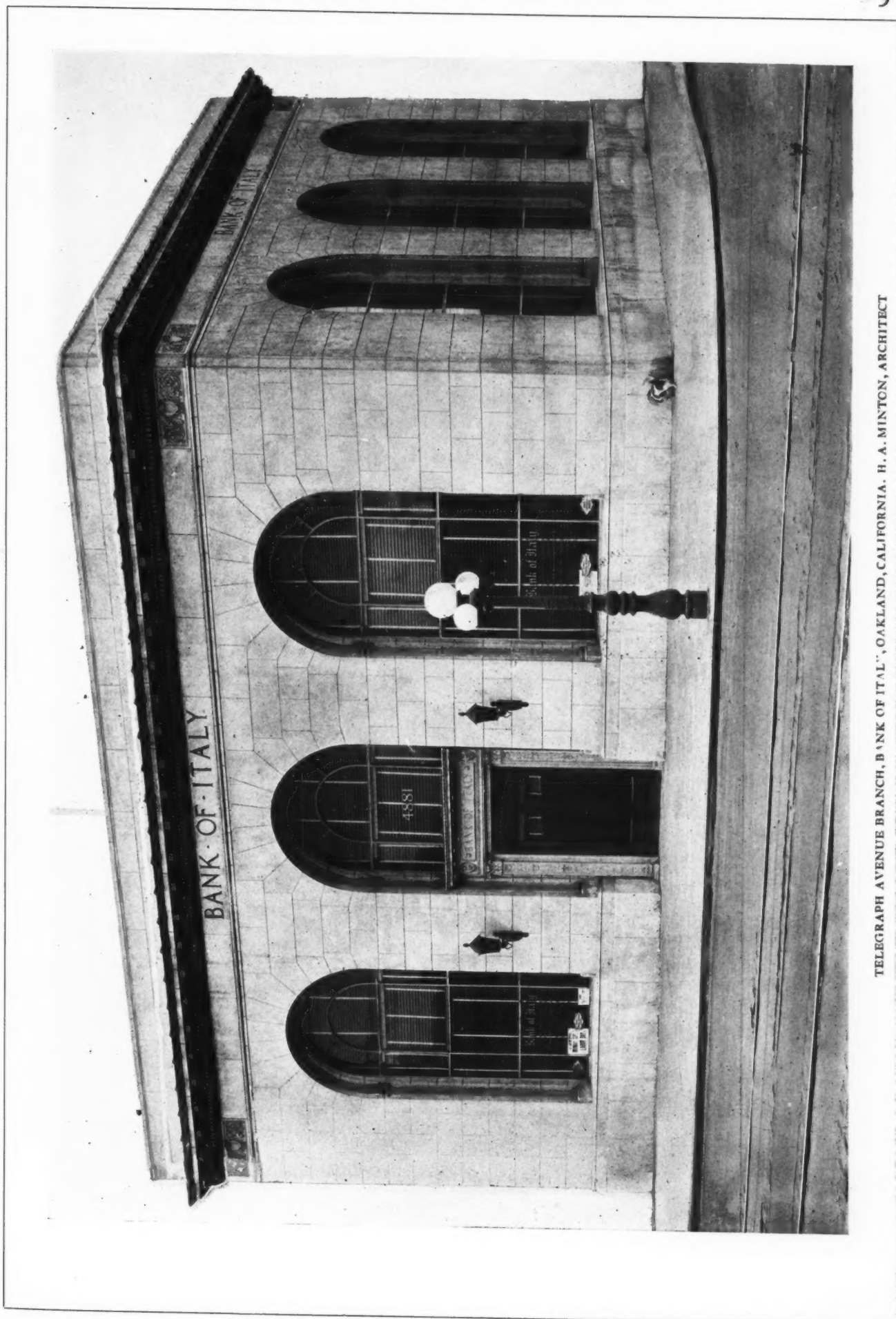
MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS

Southern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, in recognition of "Merit in Design and Execution of Work," awarded the Certificate of Honor to our Tropico Potteries for the terra cotta of the Bank of Italy Building, Los Angeles.

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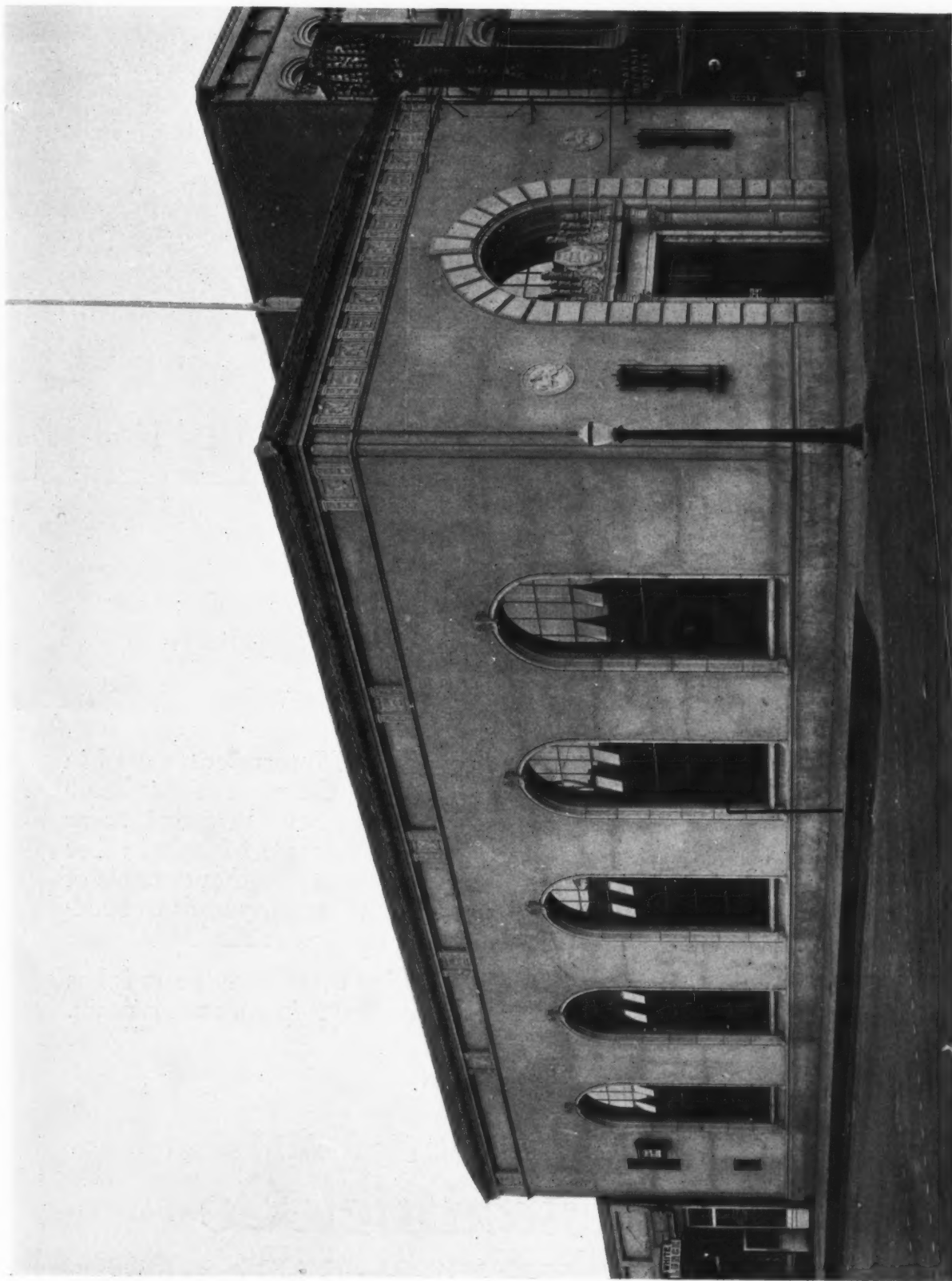
LOS FELIZ BOULEVARD AND S. P. TRACKS, LOS ANGELES



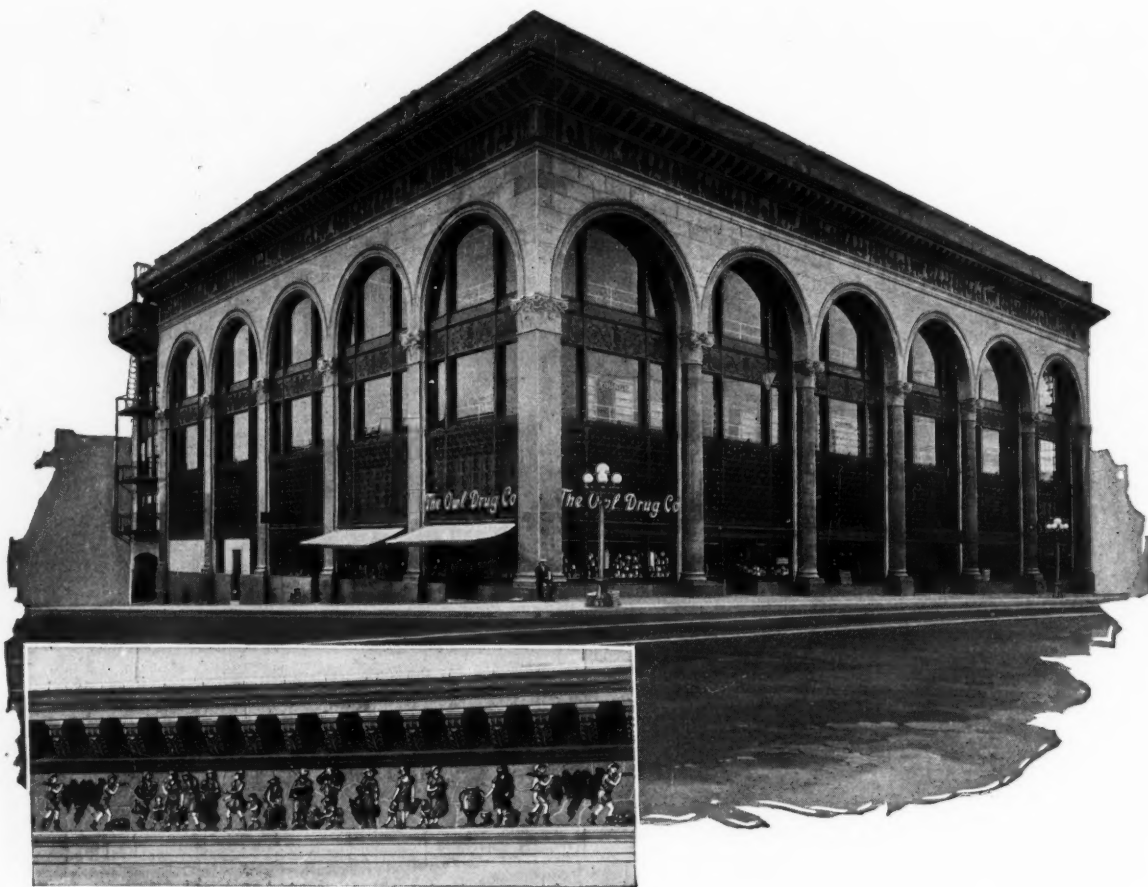
TELEGRAPH AVENUE BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



TELEGRAPH AVENUE BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



RIDEOUT BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA. H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



A close up of the frieze of architectural terra cotta which lends a touch of real distinction to the structure one of the most pleasing in the west. The figures (in color) stand out in bas relief.

ALL terra cotta used in the walls of this handsome Seventh Street home of Young's Market in Los

Angeles was produced by this company. It presents another example of the diversified service Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company lends to builders—the most complete of any institution of its kind in the West.

This company was established in 1887. During these many years it has built a reputation for quality—and this reputation it intends to maintain.

*Chas. F. Plummer
Architect.*

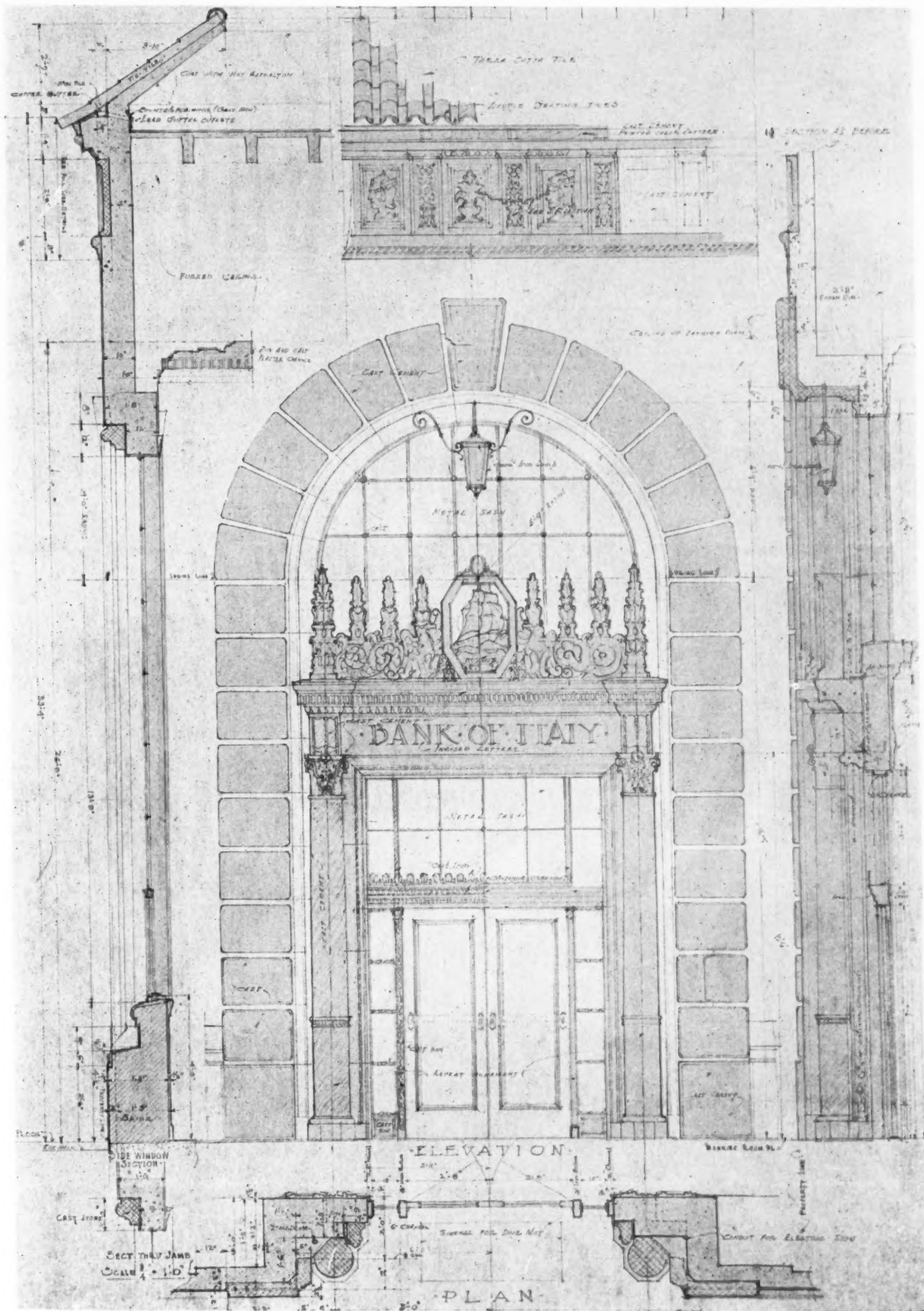
"The Standard of Quality in Clay Products"

L.A. Pressed Brick Co

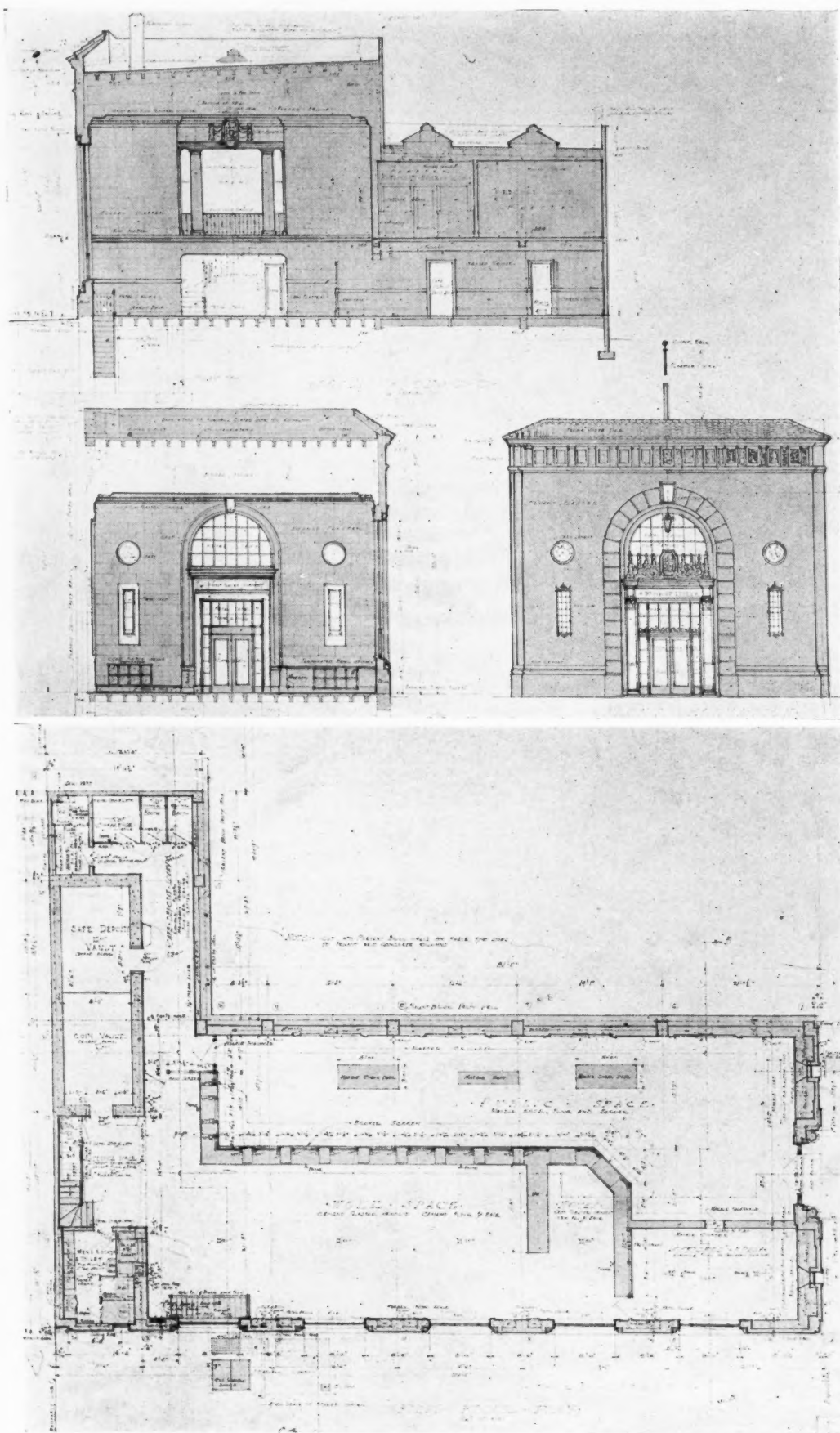
ENTIRE SIXTH FLOOR FROST BLDG
Second and Broadway TRinity 5761

LOS ANGELES

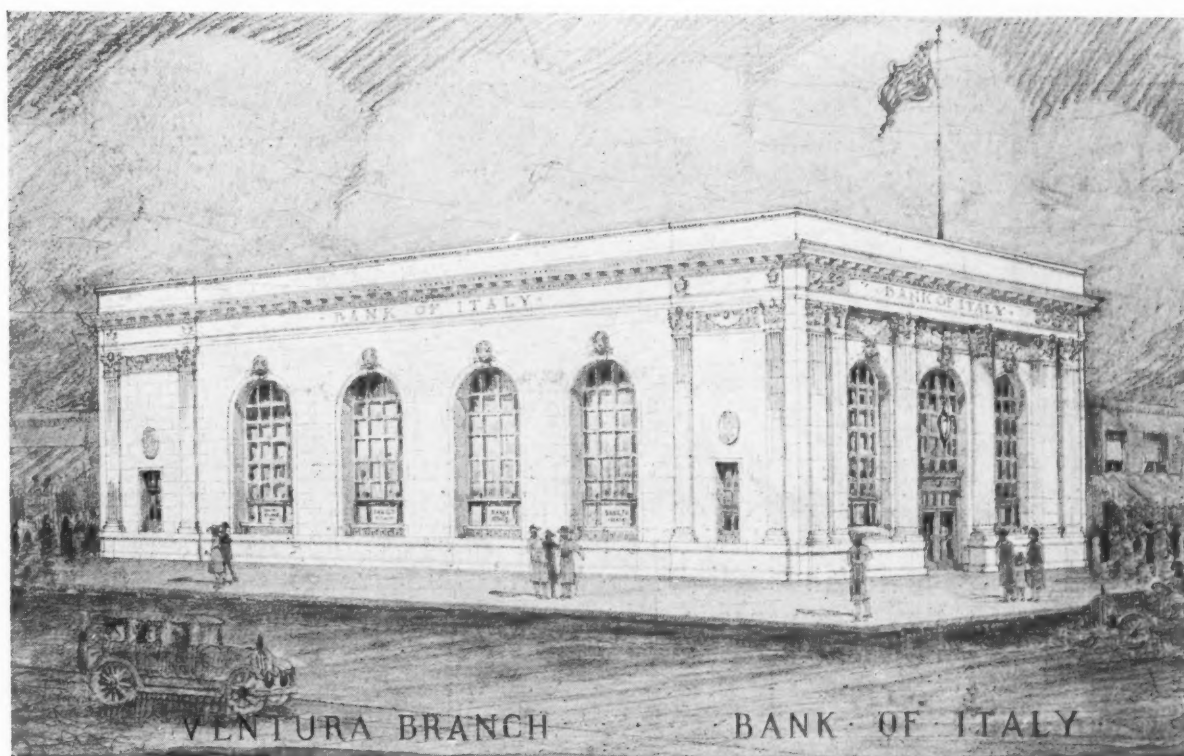
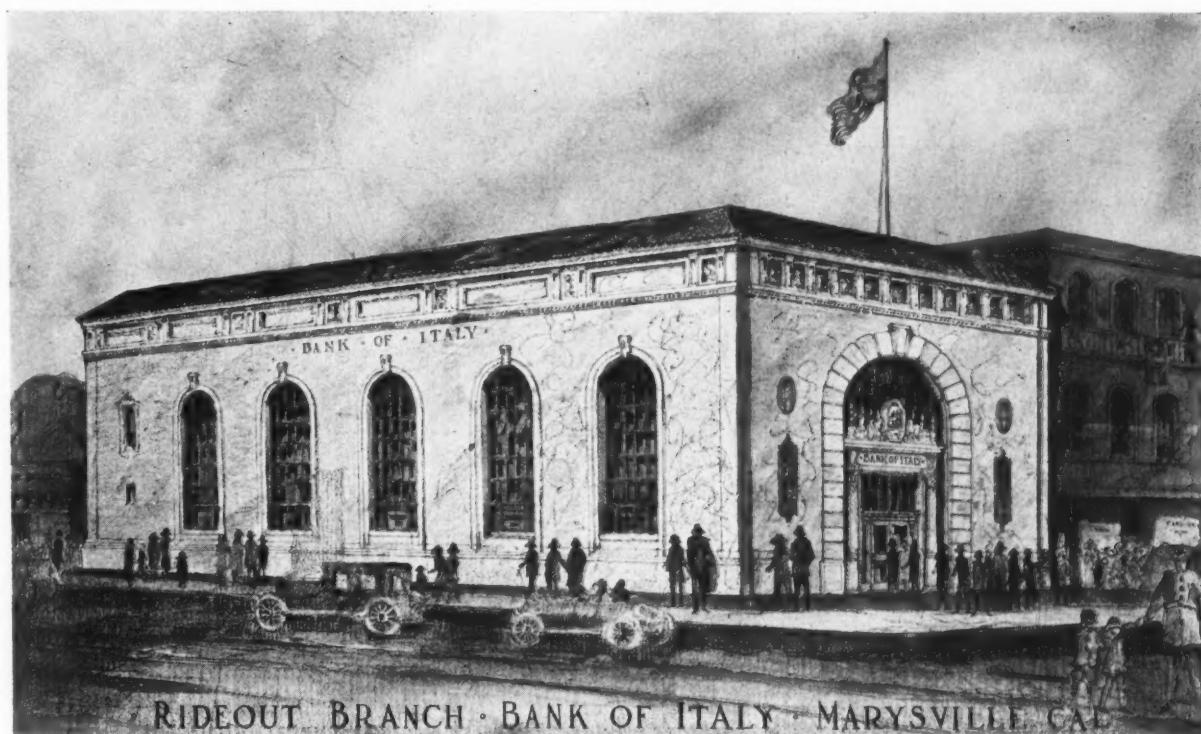
FACE BRICK / HOLLOW TILE / ROOFING TILE / TERRA COTTA / REFRACTORIES



ENTRANCE DETAIL, RIDEOUT BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA. H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



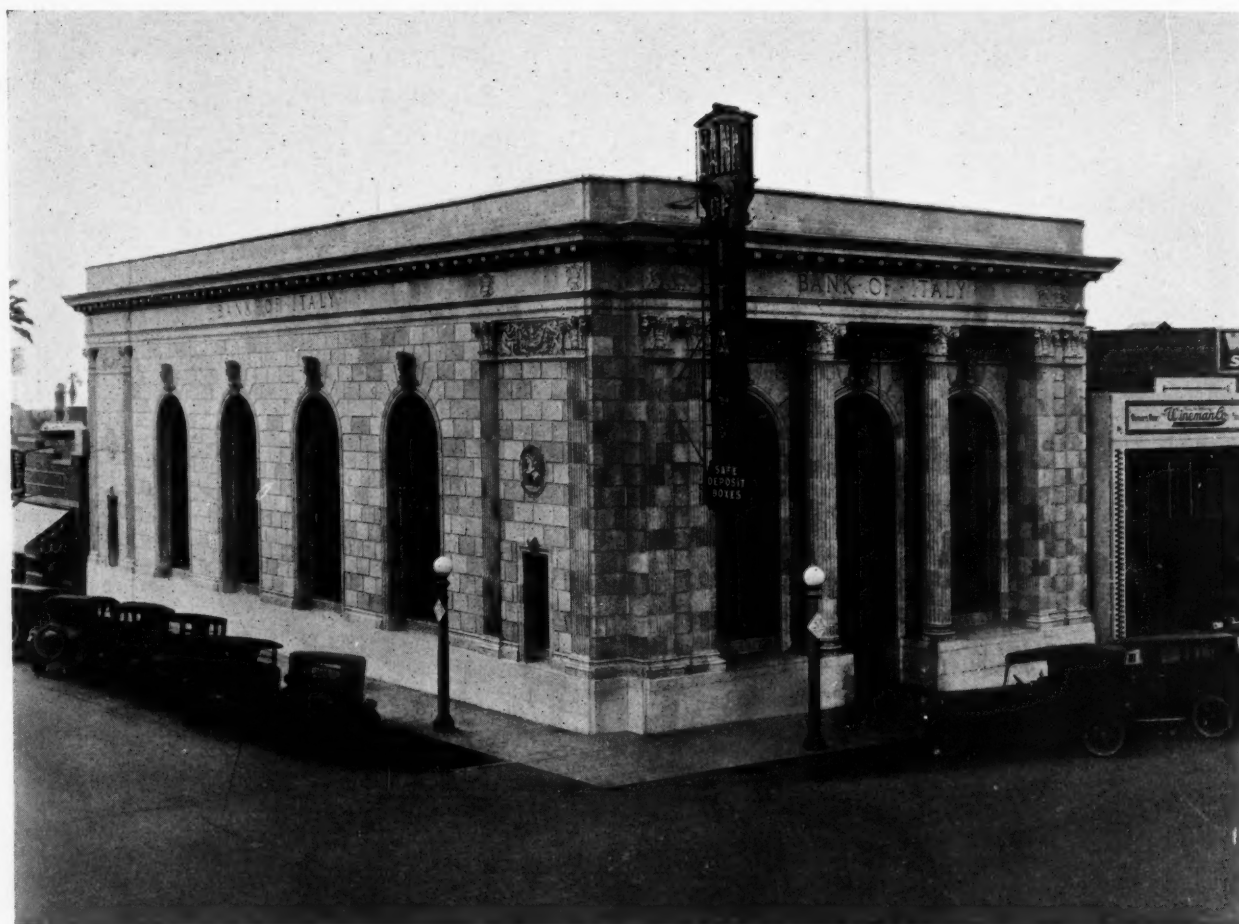
DETAIL DRAWINGS, RIDEOUT BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA; VENTURA BRANCH
BANK OF ITALY, VENTURA, CALIFORNIA. H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



ABOVE—ARCHITECTS' DRAWINGS—RIDEOUT BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA

BELOW—VENTURA BRANCH—BANK OF ITALY, VENTURA, CALIFORNIA

H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



BANK OF ITALY, VENTURA, CALIFORNIA

H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT

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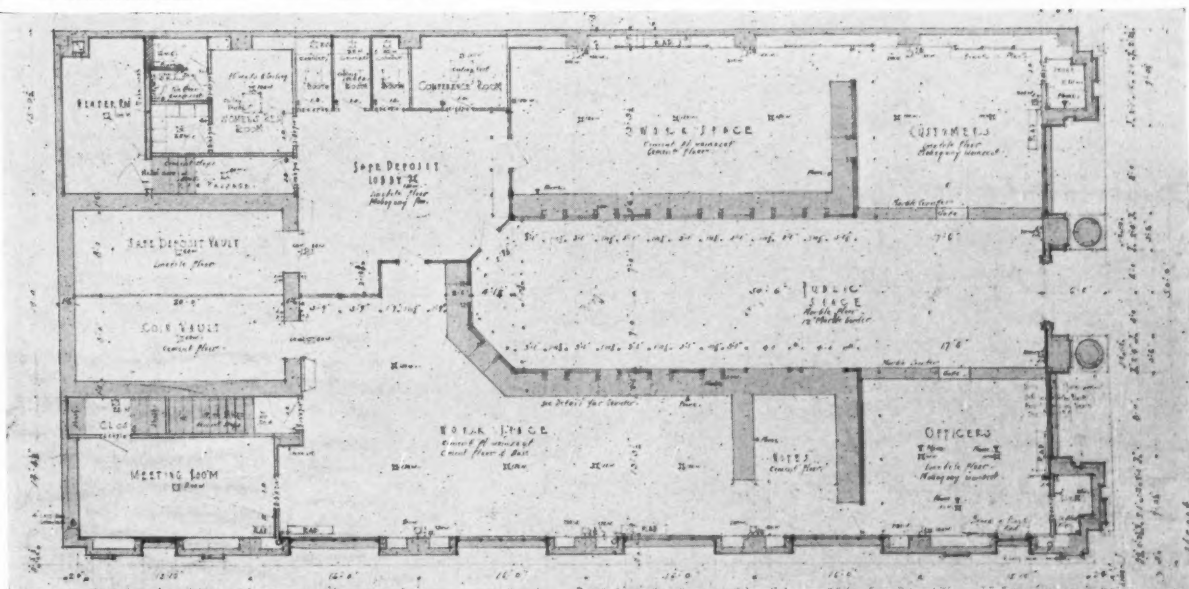
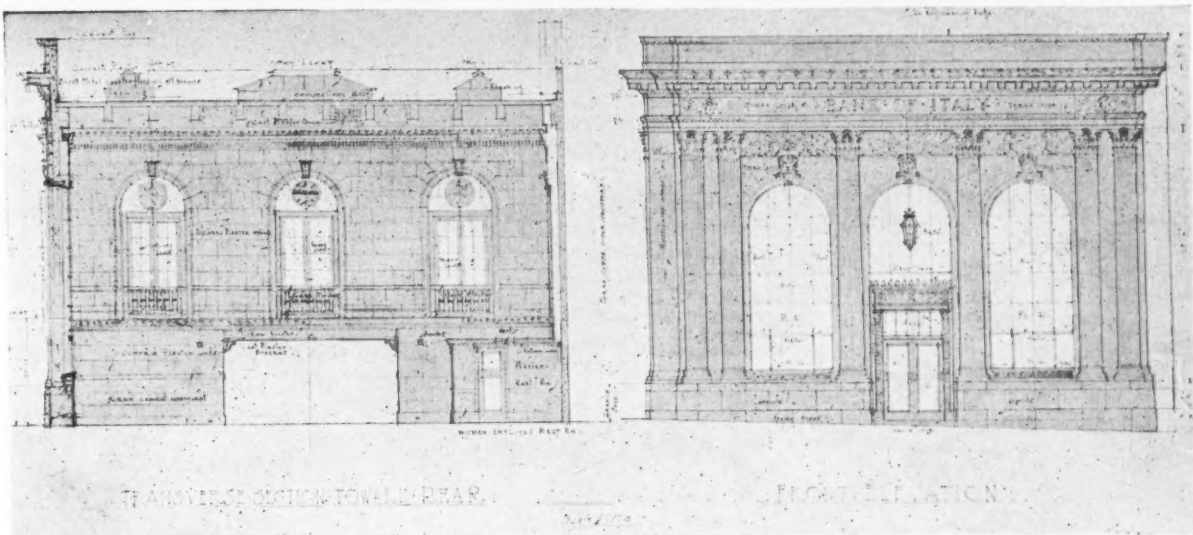
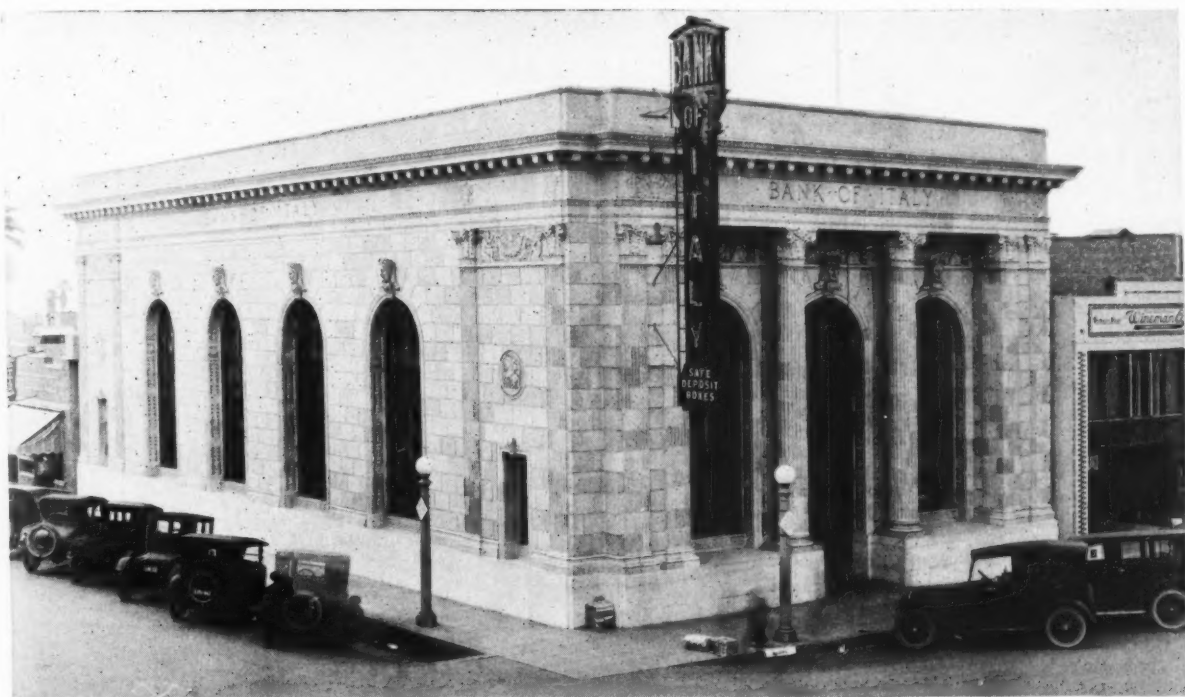


N · CLARK · & · SONS

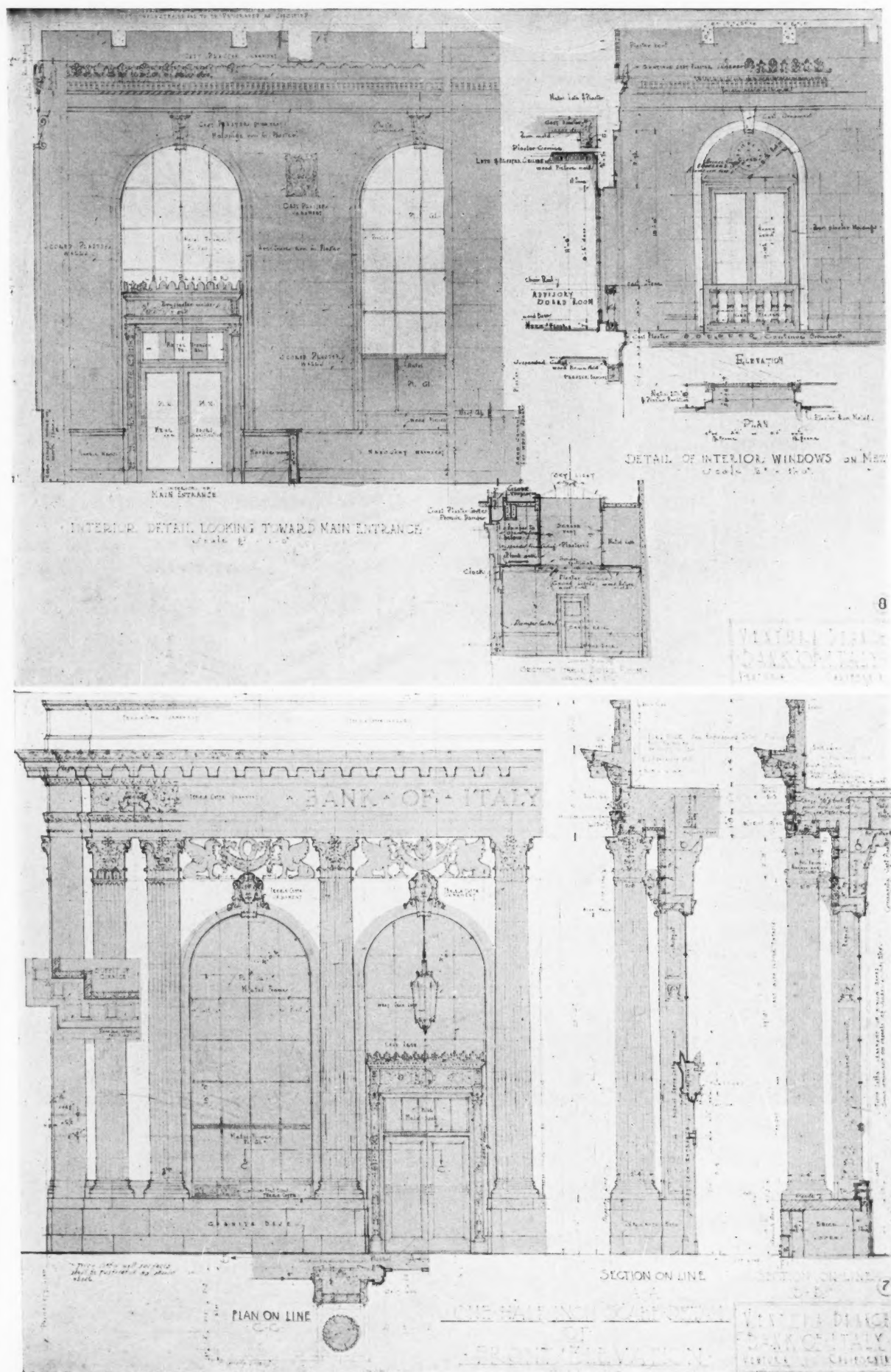
MANUFACTURERS OF

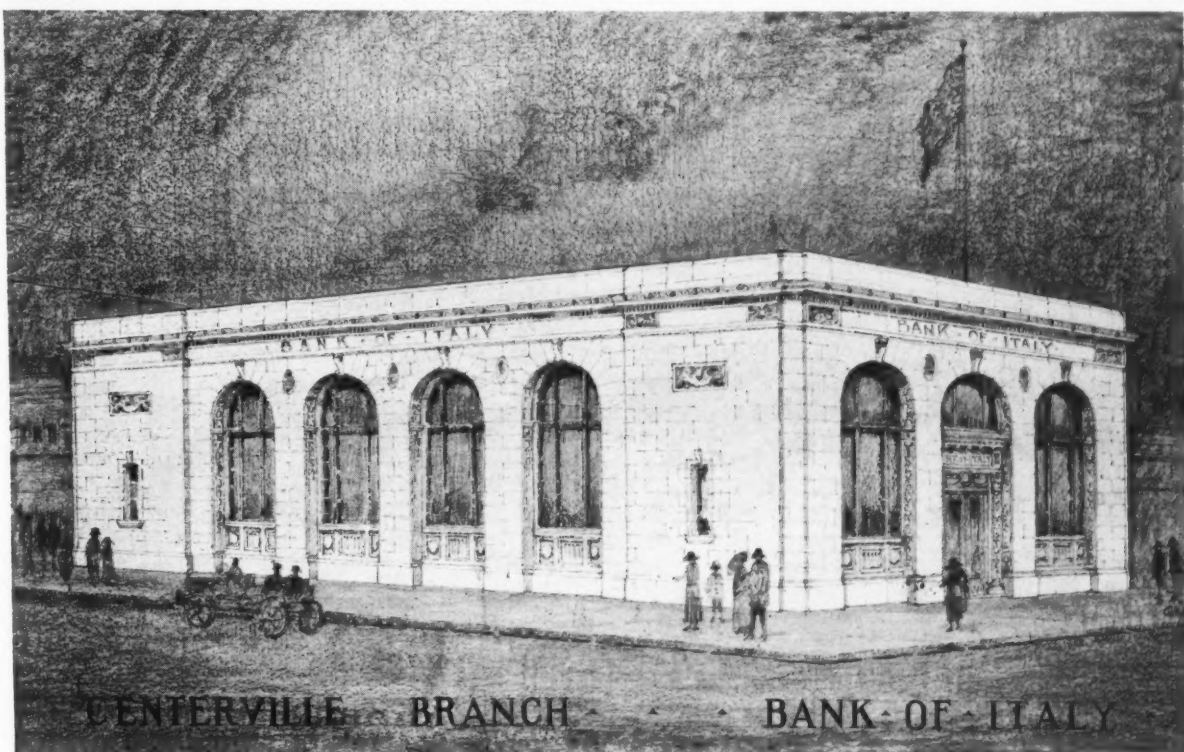
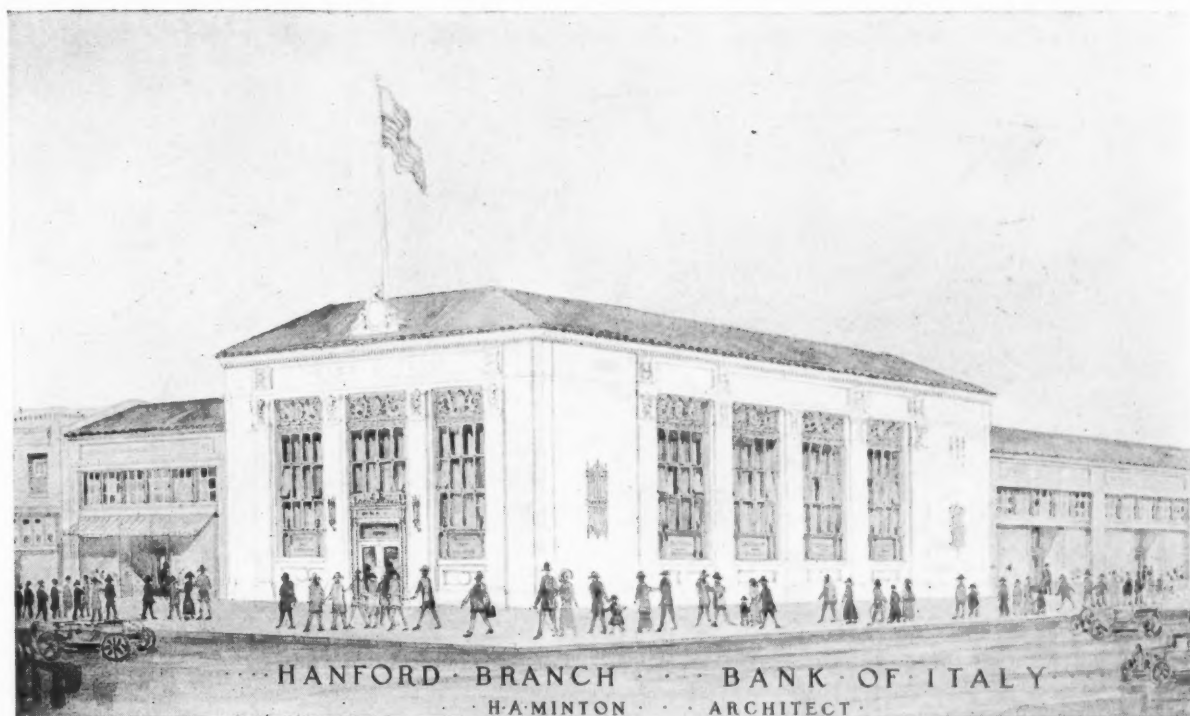
Architectural Terra Cotta, Pressed Brick, "Ramona" Roof Tile and Kindred Clay Products

112-116 NATOMA STREET · SAN FRANCISCO



ABOVE—EXTERIOR, BELOW—ARCHITECTS' DRAWINGS, VENTURA BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, VENTURA, CALIFORNIA.
H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT





ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS, HANFORD BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, HANFORD, CALIFORNIA; CENTERVILLE BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, CENTERVILLE, CALIFORNIA. H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



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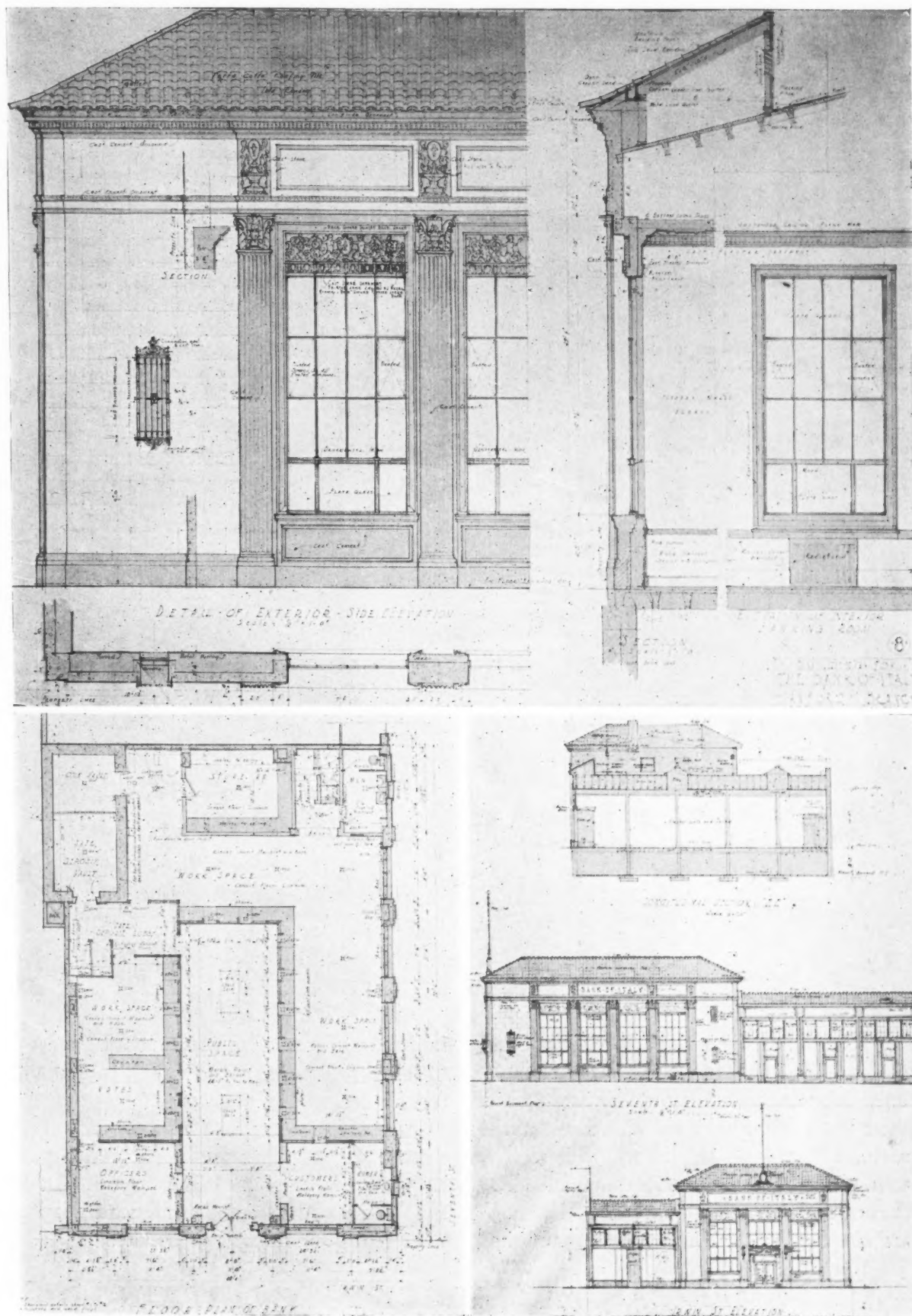
LOS ANGELES

SAN FRANCISCO

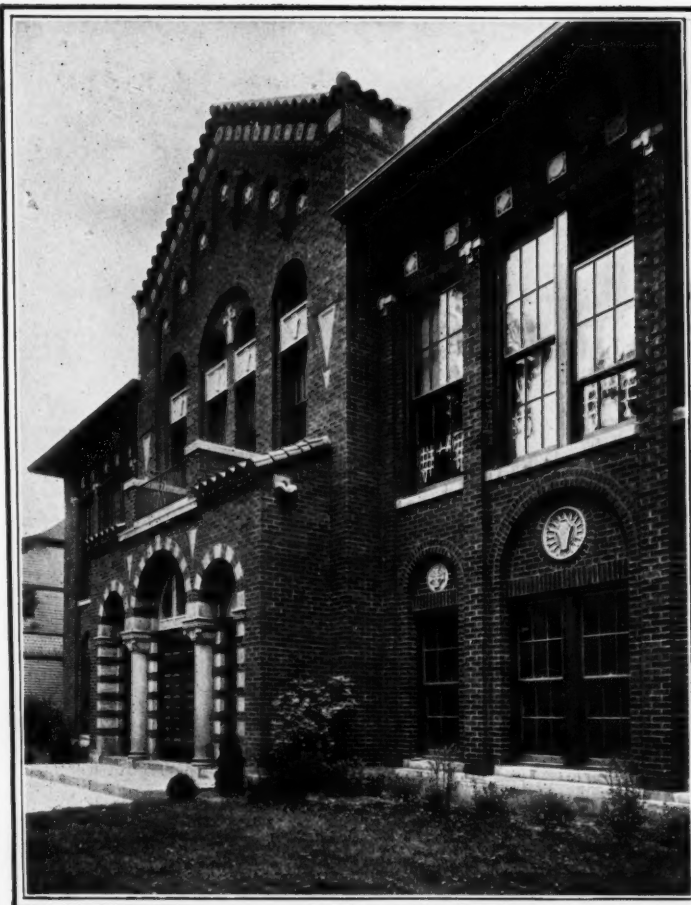
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literature, free to prospective
home-builders.*

BRICK

FOR BETTER BUILDING

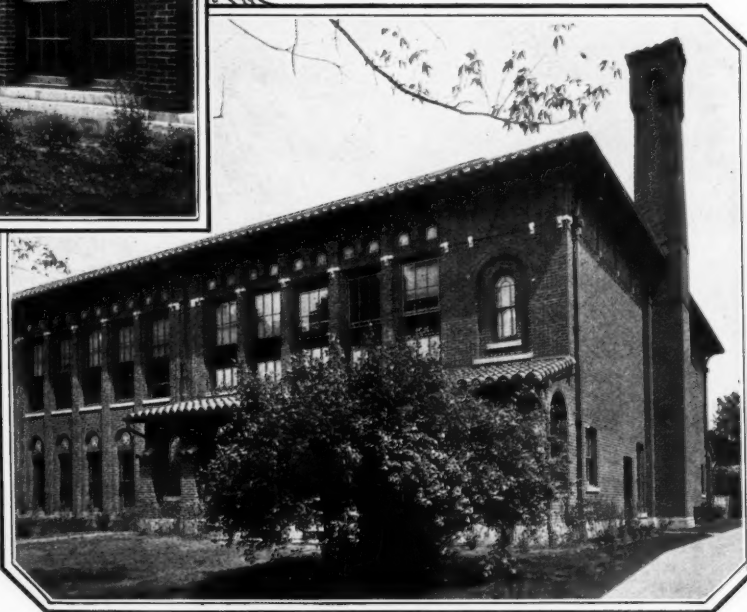


ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS, HANFORD BRANCH, BANK OF ITALY, HANFORD, CALIFORNIA.
H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT



A **S**PLENDID example of brick treatment that carries out the spirit of the material. Note the grace of the piers with their stone caps, the beautiful frieze, lightened with spots of stone trim, the pendant arches, resting on the corbels, and the chimney with its ornamental cap. The soft texture of the wall imparted by the mat brick and natural flush cut mortar joint, which is one of the most charming features of this building, is lost in the small illustrations.

*Two Views
of St. Paul's School,
Park Ridge, Illinois.
James Burns, Architect*



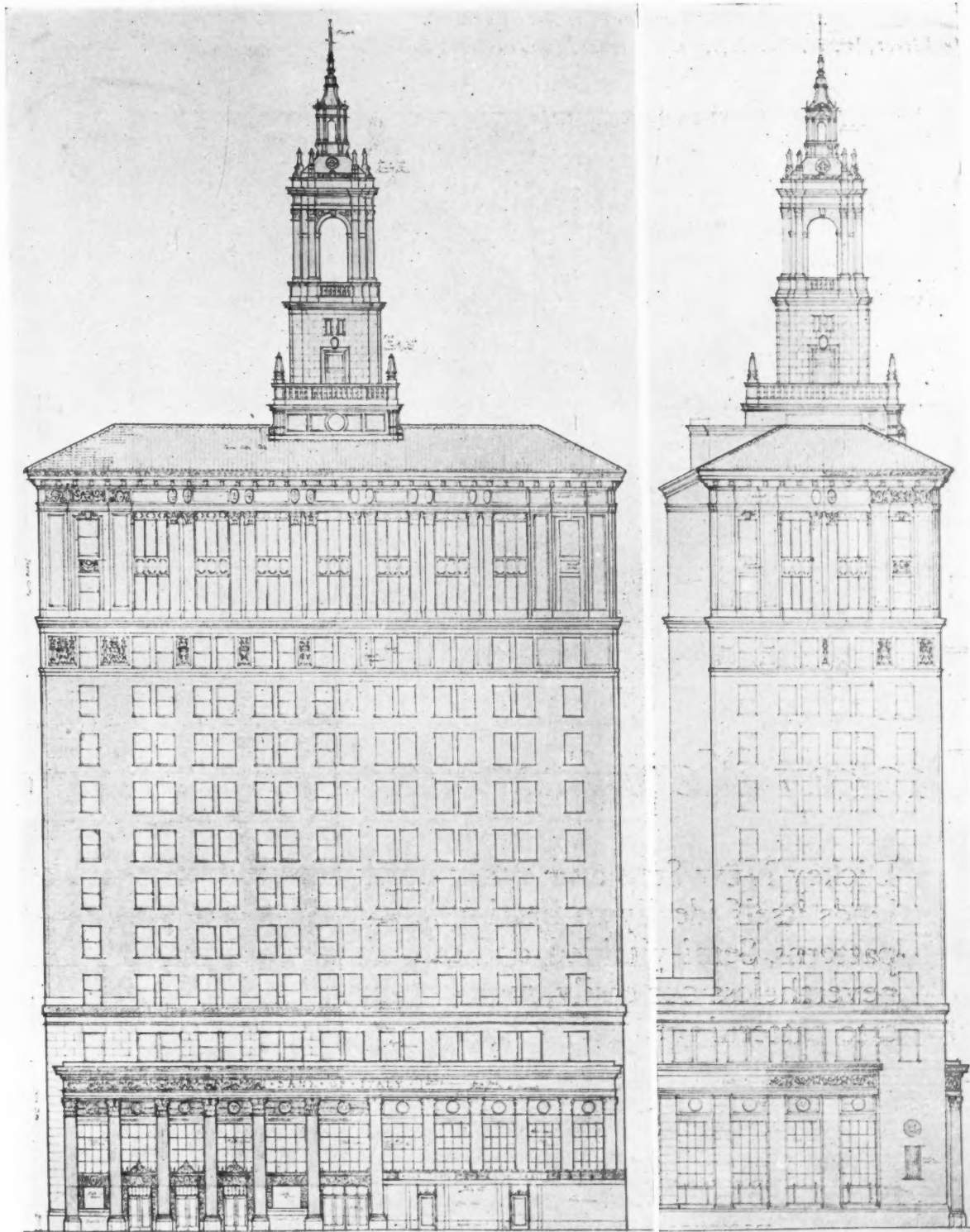
ARCHITECTS in all parts of the country are designing beautiful face brick buildings. More than a hundred illustrations of their work have been assembled in "Architectural Details in Brickwork." These half-tone plates suggest the wide range of effects that can be economically produced by standard size face brick. The portfolio, published

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ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS, BUILDING FOR THE BANK OF ITALY, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.
H. A. MINTON, ARCHITECT

Steps • Fine Arts Building, Mills College
Architect, W. H. Ratcliff, Jr. • General Contractors, E. T. Leiter & Sons • Mason, Thomas Beebe



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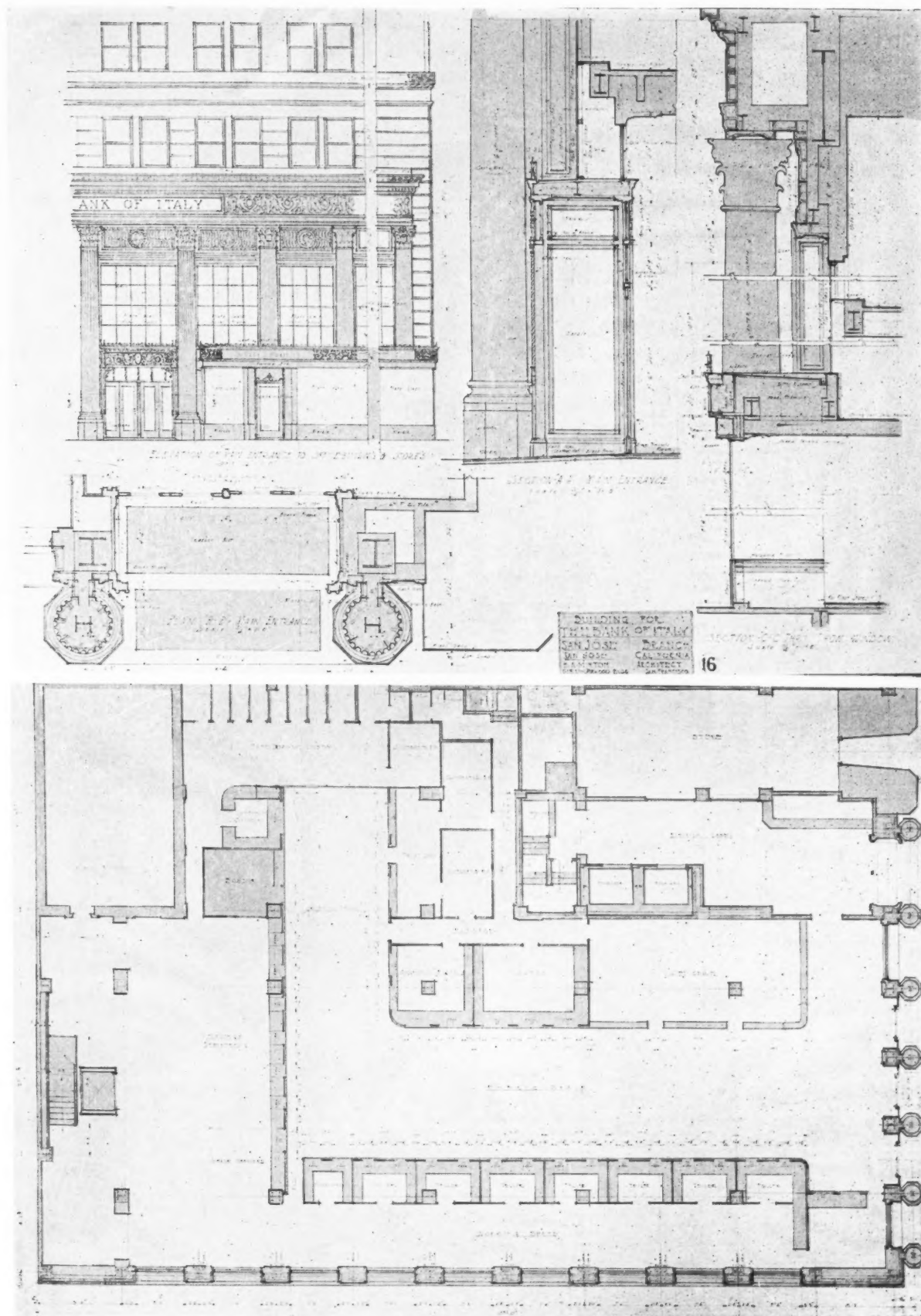
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with the Architect for
economy and permanence
at no sacrifice of the artistic*

A. Knowles

Contracting Plasterer

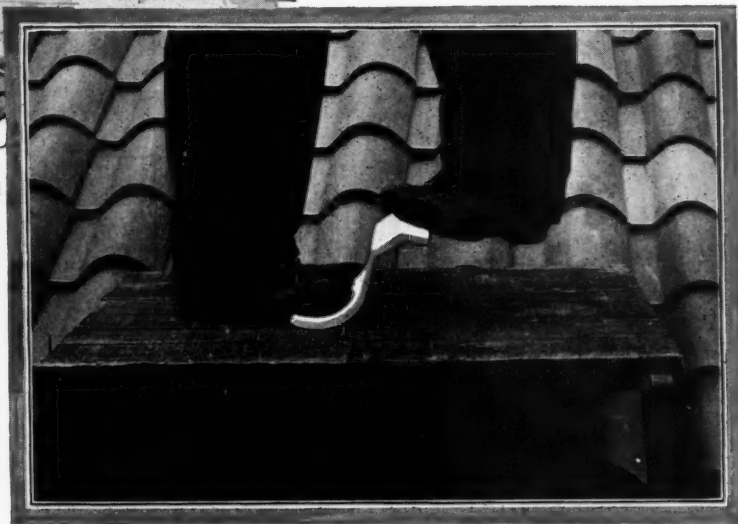
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this test is *safe* tile—



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II BUILDING AGAINST EARTHQUAKES

BY HENRY D. DEWELL
Consulting Engineer



HE recent Santa Barbara earthquake has revived interest in the general subject of the resistance of buildings to earthquakes. The subject occupied a most prominent place in technical publications immediately after the California earthquake of 1906, then died down, and was not renewed until the Japanese earthquake of 1923.

Santa Barbara is of especial interest, in that there is presented to the most of us, the opportunity to see, first hand, the action of a reinforced concrete building in an earthquake. This type of construction, it will be remembered, did not exist in San Francisco in 1906, except in floors and walls. There were many reinforced concrete buildings in Tokyo and Yokohama in September, 1923. How these buildings behaved in the earthquake as compared to the structural steel framed building is still a question with many of us. The studies and conclusions of the Japanese engineers and scientists have not yet all been made available to those unfamiliar with the Japanese language. Our information to date is largely based on the reports of engineers representing manufacturers of certain building materials. These reports while no doubt correct for the most part, cannot, for obvious reasons, bear the authority of a report by some national disinterested society.

The American Society of Civil Engineers has had a special committee working on a report on the Japanese earthquake for the past two years. The committee has a wealth of data on the effects of that earthquake, including all of the Japanese reports. Much of this is in Japanese, and still remains to be translated, but this report is expected to be forthcoming in the near future.

The Seismological Society of America has a "Committee on Building for Safety against Earthquakes" which has been at work for over a year. This Committee is composed of representatives from the Seismological Society of America, the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, the City of San Francisco and the City of Los Angeles, the writer representing the American Society of Civil Engineers. This committee is in close touch with the special committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The report of the Committee of the Seismological Society is to be expected in the immediate future.

The purpose of the foregoing is to show that the interest in constructing buildings for safety against earthquakes is on the increase. We are coming rapidly to the realization that we must expect earthquakes of severe intensity and that we must build for them. This interest is not confined to California; the very recent shakes in other parts of the United States remind us that destructive earthquakes have been felt in the past outside the Pacific Coast States, and there is good reason to believe that certain of these regions are seismically active.

One of the most important things in the study of building resistance to earthquakes is that all known facts be considered, and given the balanced weights to which they are entitled.

One of the fallacies that has been bruited about since the Santa Barbara earthquake is that any good construction will satisfactorily resist an earthquake. Without question, a building of any type, will, when constructed of sound materials and honest, skillful workmanship offer a much greater resistance to an earthquake than the same building of shoddy materials and workmanship. But it is futile to say merely that good construction stood and poor construction fell in Santa Barbara. Obviously, any construction that will stand a heavy earthquake is good. Similarly, it is easy to say that any construction that fell was poor. Again, the location of a building with respect to the fault planes, and the nature of the foundation material must be taken into account in rating the building's resistance. And finally, the shock at Santa Barbara does not represent, necessarily, the maximum intensity that may be reasonably expected.

In the discussion of our subject, four important questions stand out.

1. Will a building of any type, designed for the ordinary loads as prescribed by a modern building ordinance, constructed of any of the commonly used building materials of good quality, and with honest skillful labor, satisfactorily resist any earthquake that is likely to occur in California?
2. Can a building be constructed at no exorbitant cost that may be confidently expected to pass through any earthquake that, in California, is likely to occur?
3. What are the most satisfactory types of construction for resistance to earthquakes?
4. What are the principles of design of earthquake resistant buildings?

These are the questions in which the owner or prospective owner of business buildings, the architect, the engineer, and the public generally, are interested.

Certain building materials are inherently unsatisfactory to resist earthquakes. These materials are stone and cement blocks, hollow tile, brick and plain concrete. Such masonry cannot withstand any appreciable tension. Any building whose resistance to earthquake shock depends alone upon these materials is likely to be seriously damaged, and possibly totally destroyed, by an earthquake of any intensity of from VIII to X*, as measured by the Rossi-Forrel scale. Exceptions to this statement may be quoted: in San Francisco in 1906, in Japan in 1923, and in Santa Barbara in 1925. The statement, despite the few exceptions, is generally true. The natural defects of the materials mentioned may be overcome to a certain extent by the use of proper bonding, mortar rich in cement, steel band irons in the joints, proper cross ties and other well known methods of construction. The installation of a structural frame, designed to reduce distortion, will go far to overcoming the natural defects of these materials, and in some cases may completely overcome their natural

(Continued on Page 35)



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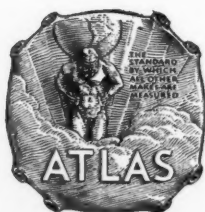
Concrete has form. It can be used for simple foundations and walls, or it can shape itself to elaborate columns, cornices, and even complete sculptural masterpieces, like the Fountain of Time, in Chicago.

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CONSTRUCTION LESSONS FROM SANTA BARBARA

(Continued from page 11)

weakness. Unless the walls of a building have the strength to resist the stresses set up in them, and can withstand the distortion they are subjected to, they will be seriously damaged.

In order that a building may resist an earthquake, it must act as a unit. Every building has an individual natural period of elastic vibration. If it is so constructed that it acts as a unit during the earthquake, it stands a much better chance of withstanding the shock without damage. Conversely, a building of heterogeneous construction not only is ill adapted to resisting an earthquake, but, from the fact that its various parts have different periods of natural vibration, such a building will tend to batter itself to pieces during the earthquake. It is for this reason that buildings without a structural frame, buildings with block construction walls and timber interior are inherently unsuited to resisting earthquakes, and the best of materials and the best of workmanship may not avail to give them seismic stability. Such structures should be limited to low heights when economic reasons make them a necessity.

It is entirely feasible to construct a building at a reasonable cost that will satisfactorily resist an earthquake of the maximum intensity likely to occur. This statement presupposes that the building is located at some distance from a major fault plane, and is on firm soil. Any building located on a major fault plane is certain to be ruptured, if a slip occurs along such fault plane. Any building on a location where actual differential displacement of the soil occurs is almost certain to suffer rupture. Location in the case of a building that must withstand an earthquake is most important.

The additional cost of making a building safe against earthquakes, provided the location is sound, over the design for ordinary vertical loads is not great; such additional cost will not exceed from five to seven percent of the cost of the building as ordinarily designed, and will usually be considerably less. If proper provision for wind be considered as a legitimate cost of the building, which it always should be, then the additional strength for earthquake resistance will be small.

Unity, lightness, elasticity and strength are the essential factors in an earthquake resistant building. The small timber-framed building is the most satisfactory type. For commercial and public buildings, the steel framed building, with reinforced concrete walls stands out pre-eminently, in the writer's opinion, as the most satisfactory type of building. Second, the writer places the reinforced concrete building, of moderate height. The building with a structural frame of steel and brick walls is placed third, and the building with reinforced concrete frame and brick walls fourth. Hollow-tile panel walls are not satisfactory, in the writer's opinion.

The proper location of a building is all-important, as has been stated previously. Given a proper location, what are the principles of design to be followed? Two classes of buildings are to be considered, the classification resting on the natural period of elastic vibration of the building. The period of a destructive earthquake varies from about one-half second to one and one-half seconds, and may be said to average about one second. If the natural period of vibration of the building be one second or less, it may be classed, as the Japanese seismologist Omori has placed it, as a "short column, being seismically weakest at the base. If, on the other hand, its natural period of vibration is materially in excess of one second, it is classed by Omori as a "long column." It then appears that the building tends to rotate about a center of instantaneous rotation located at a point roughly at two-thirds its height. It is then seismically weakest at a zone of which

the instantaneous center is the centroid. The Claus Spreckels Building has a natural vibration period of 2.3 seconds. The damage to the walls in the 1906 earthquake was confined to a zone extending from the tenth to the sixteenth stories.

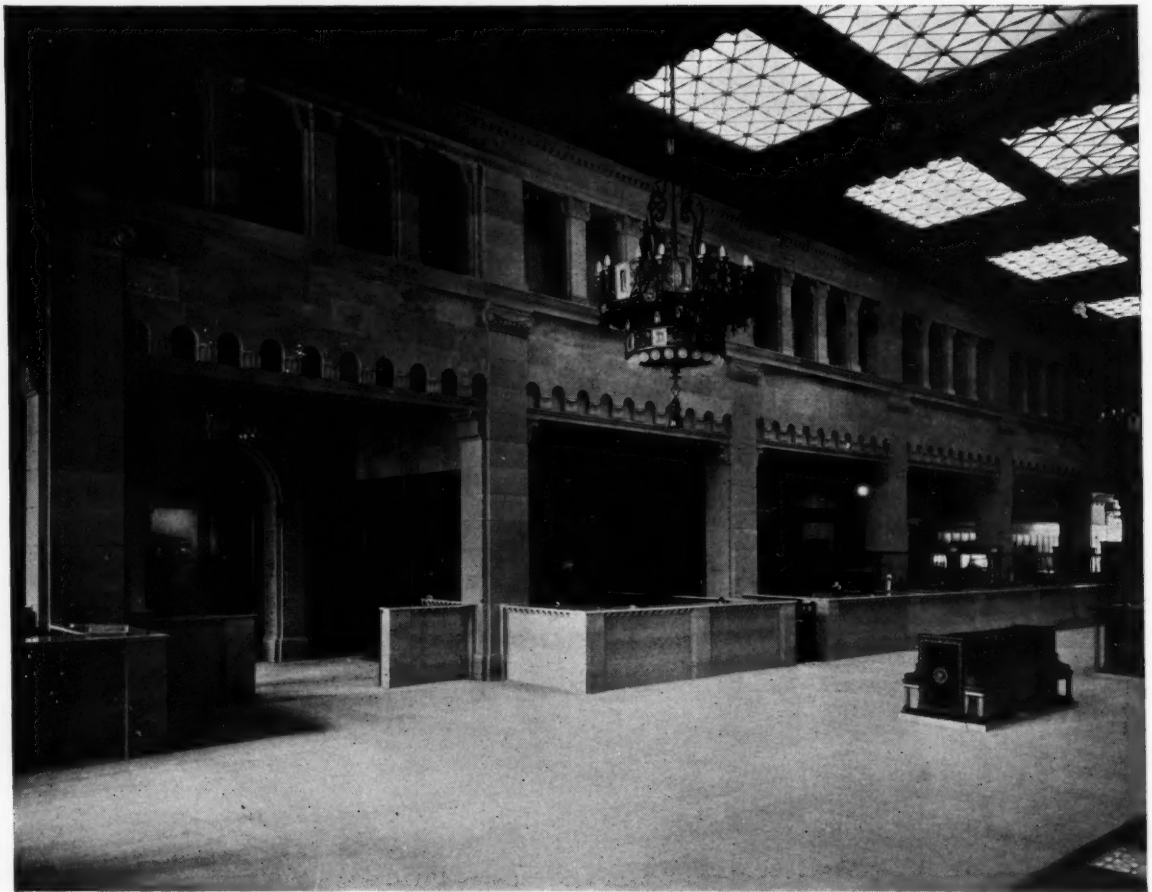
Buildings of the first class are rigid structures, and the force of the earthquake is to be taken as applied at the ground, and equal to the product of the mass of the building by the acceleration of the ground. This force must be resisted by the structural frame of the building, and the walls, in proportion to their respective rigidities. The methods of design are similar to the methods of design for wind. In fact, the earthquake force may be replaced by the computed equivalent wind, and the design then made for such equivalent wind pressure.

Buildings of the second class must be given special attention in the area adjacent to the "instantaneous center" or the "center of percussion," as the point is often called. The earthquake force is to be regarded as an impulsive one, and the design made accordingly. The calculation of shears and moments for this case is somewhat involved, and beyond the limits of this paper. It may be said, however, that for the case of a slender, free, rigid body, of uniform section, acted upon by an impulsive force at the base, two points of maximum shear occur, one at the base, and one at the position of "instantaneous center."

The special committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers who reported on the damage done to buildings in the 1906 disaster, gave as their opinion that a building consistently designed for a wind pressure of 30 pounds per square foot of exposed surface would safely withstand an earthquake of an intensity equal to that of 1906. The structural steel framed buildings which successfully withstood the 1906 earthquake were, in general, designed for 30 pounds of wind. The Claus Spreckels Building, at Third and Market, suffered practically no damage to its structural frame. It was designed for a wind pressure of 50 pounds per square foot. The San Francisco Building Ordinance of 1907 specified a wind pressure of 30 pounds. Today our ordinance specifies a wind pressure of but 15 pounds, and increases the unit stresses in structural steel $12\frac{1}{4}$ percent over those prescribed in 1907. It is obvious from what has been said of the similarity of stresses due to earthquakes and those due to wind that the connections of beams and girders to columns is most important. The "standard" web connections for steel beams to columns, while satisfactory for vertical loads, are insufficient for resistance to lateral forces. Especially in the lower stories, all connections of beams to columns should be able to develop the full bending strength of the beam. Deep spandrel girders with grooved plate connections should be employed, and diagonal bracing should be used where possible. Splices in columns need to be carefully designed. The steel framed office buildings erected in the immediate years after 1906 were conspicuous by reason of heavy bracing. The same comment cannot be made of similar structures today.

Reinforced concrete walls should be designed for the shears they will be subjected to. The standard six-inch reinforced concrete wall of the San Francisco Building Ordinance, which, by the ordinance, may be used for bays of 350 square feet, was never specified from any consideration of earthquake stresses. In the writer's opinion it is unsuitable for resistance to earthquakes. The mere fact that in this standard wall, the vertical reinforcement is less than the horizontal reinforcement, is sufficient to show its inadequacy. The oscillating shear of the earthquake produces alternate tension and compression on planes at an inclination of 45 degrees with the vertical. This action is evidenced by the familiar X cracks seen in the building walls after an earthquake. Los Angeles requires a minimum of an eight-inch wall, reinforced in

(Concluded on page 37)



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CONSTRUCTION LESSONS FROM SANTA BARBARA

(Concluded from page 35)

both faces, and such wall, the writer believes, is the minimum which should be allowed, at least in the lower stories.

Heavy cornices are a menace, and are almost certain to be thrown down. Tile roofs are also a menace, and, if used, should be thoroughly anchored to the roof. The practice of tying tile by copper wires set in the concrete roof slab has become common in San Francisco. The writer questions whether this method of construction is satisfactory. Much to be preferred, in his opinion, would be the actual setting of these tile in cement mortar, reinforced with suitable rust-resisting reinforcing mesh. Heavy ornamentation is obviously unsuitable to resistance to earthquakes, no matter how well tied to the building. If safety to the public is to be assured, other architectural treatment than heavy massive ornamentation of our office buildings must be found.

Of the greatest importance is the construction of our schools, churches, theatres and other places of public assemblage. We are all familiar with the economic factors that, unfortunately, take precedence over all other considerations. Bond issues for schools are found to be insufficient to fulfill the promises of the school boards; result, more schools of cheaper construction. Churches have a difficult time to raise a sufficient sum for proper buildings. Theatres are constructed to just meet the minimum requirements of the building ordinance, in order that the profits may include every cent possible. And the minimum requirements of our building ordinances do not, unfortunately, meet the requirements of safety against earthquakes. Have many theatres in San Francisco been

designed for lateral forces, such as an earthquake brings into play? Yet the cost of the additional bracing would be slight, as compared to the cost of the building.

Structural steel and reinforced concrete stand out as the most satisfactory of all the non-combustible materials in resistance to earthquakes. But both structural steel and reinforced concrete must be properly designed to satisfactorily function in this respect. The light structural steel frame, designed from considerations of vertical loads alone, is by no means "earthquake proof." The next earthquake of destructive intensity, sure to come, will take its toll of such structures.

The stresses set up in a building are quite similar in their nature to those due to wind. The wind force on a building is proportional to the area of the exposed wall of the building; the force of the earthquake, other factors being constant, is proportional to the mass of the building, and, consequently, to its weight. The distribution of the force of the earthquake to the various parts of the building is dependent on the construction.

Finally, the proper design of an important building for resistance to earthquakes is a problem worthy of the best engineering study. Rough assumptions will not suffice, and the "valor of ignorance" will not save the building when the time of stress occurs.

Our building ordinances need to frankly recognize earthquakes, and to provide such restriction as will remove public danger. Evading the issue by prescribing wind pressures in lieu of earthquake forces will not suffice; witness the San Francisco ordinance. Architects and engineers must lead in seeing that our building ordinances cover the risk to which our cities are subjected.

THE SANTA BARBARA CITY HALL

BY E. KEITH LOCKHARD

Architect

THE Santa Barbara City Hall, built during the year 1923, is a building of approximately 7000 square feet area on each floor. There being a basement or ground floor which is full story in height on about one-half of its exterior wall space and above this ground floor is a main floor and a second floor making practically a 3-story building.

In general it is T-shape in plan and at one of the interior angles of the T is a stair well with reinforced concrete walls and steps from the basement floor to the roof. Next to the other interior angle of the T is a superimposed vault with reinforced concrete walls and floor slabs. This also runs from the basement floor to the roof.

The general construction of the building is, from the footings to the first floor level, reinforced concrete columns, exterior walls and floor slabs. From first floor up to the roof the exterior walls are 13-inch brick, interior columns, floor and roof slabs are reinforced concrete. The floor slabs are of joist construction carefully designed and detailed for positive and negative bending moments. Also each slab is tied to the walls by a continuous girder of reinforced concrete around entire exterior of building. Interior partitions are of hollow clay tile anchored to all concrete columns and brick and concrete walls with corrugated iron anchors 12 inches o.c. vertically. The

mortar for hollow tile and brick work is a one-to-three mixture of cement and sand, with 12 percent hydrate lime in bulk added to the cement. The reinforced concrete was carefully designed and detailed and was thoroughly inspected as it went in. Steel mats were used in footings and a heavy welded mesh was used in the basement floor which was laid directly on the ground. The columns are reinforced with vertical bars and hoops. Girders and beams were carefully designed and detailed for positive and negative bending moments, and the shear was taken care of by bent stirrups.

The entire exterior walls are plastered with a cement plaster. The roof, part of which is tile and part gravel, is framed on top of the roof slab with wood framing and sheathing. However, the portion of the roof over the Council Chamber, which is tile, is framed with steel trusses, wood purlings and rafters and steel joist are used for the ceiling over this portion.

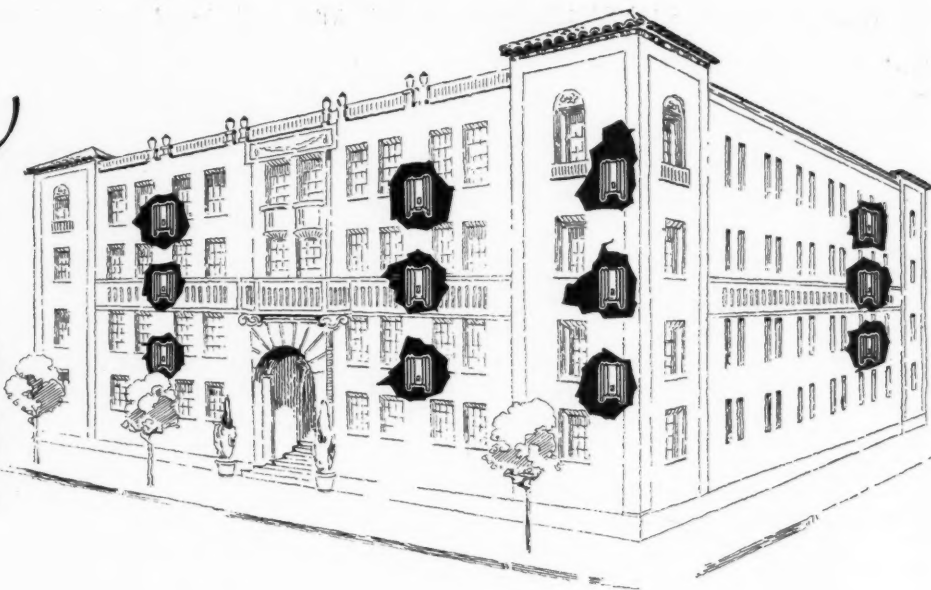
In general, we believe that in this building, as well as various other buildings handled through this office which withstood the severe test of the recent earthquake in Santa Barbara, that careful design and inspection have made up the qualities which any building should have to withstand such emergencies.

According to W. R. Fawcett, secretary of the Pacific Clay Products Co., the trend of large building construction is toward face brick. He points to many conspicuously beautiful large buildings erected during the last few years and says they form a fresh note in building design because of their rich color, which does not dim and lose luster.

For every month since May of last year, Portland, Ore., has reported a substantial gain in building permits over the total for the corresponding month of the year before. Its August total this year was \$3,544,110.

S. Charles Lee, Architect, is now located at 530-31 Petroleum Securities Building, Los Angeles.

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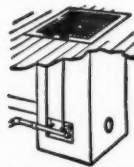


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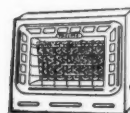


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MODERN HEATING AND VENTILATING PROBLEMS

I

RANGES AND COOKING EQUIPMENT

BY THOMAS B. HUNTER
Hunter & Hudson, Consulting Engineers

AUTHOR'S NOTE—This is the first of a series of informative articles regarding the selection and installation of modern types of cooking, water-heating and space-heating equipment. The second will appear in the November issue.



IN DESIGNING a home, we all appreciate that the modern kitchen is quite as important as any room in the house. We all recognize that it must be clean, the cooking apparatus must be convenient and labor-saving. Cooking must be safe, dependable, healthful and easily controlled with a minimum of effort. What fuel best meets these requirements?

All domestic science classes of high schools and cooking schools, or nearly all; the kitchen departments conducted for experimental purposes by the Ladies Home Journal and other recognized national authorities; the hotels, hospitals and restaurants—wherever good cookery is the first essential—use gas ranges.

Let us accept, then, that gas is the ideal fuel for use in the modern home kitchen; that it is not only the scientific way, but the cleanly and economical way, to prepare food. We come, then, to the question of how the designer of a home should go about it to insure that the occupants of that home may have the advantage of the most modern cooking, water and house heating methods. Many architects are giving as much thought to the kitchens they build as to any other part of the house, and some carry it so far as the specifying of the proper type of range and heater to be used.

In this connection, a friend remarked to me not long ago: "Why, my kitchen is the most pleasant room in my house—and the most sensible. With its tiled sink drains, immaculate floor, enameled walls and convenient modern fixtures, and its spick and span enameled gas range, an oven which makes it unnecessary to stoop; thermostatic control so that a complete and appetizing meal may be prepared and left to cook automatically while we entertain company or go for a ride, it is a model of efficiency."

"You professional men who have to do with building ought to insist on every home you build nowadays having these conveniences. They are no longer luxuries or experiments; they are necessities."

It cannot be denied, then, that we should give some thought to the provisions we make for our kitchens and their equipment. In the case of gas ranges, the minimum flue area for the vent should be four inches in diameter. It is better practice to provide a flue at least six inches in diameter in order to allow for the incinerator's use at the same time all of the range burners may be turned on. Where a battery of ranges make use of a common flue, as in an apartment house, the total area provided should be the equivalent of at least four inches in diameter for each range. Six inches is better.

Not only is the size of the flue important, but the flue outlet should be brought to the proper height above the roof. In every case, this height should be great enough to eliminate down draughts entirely. It should be higher than the highest point of the roof. There should be no deviation from this rule and yet an investigation would surprise you, for you would find that these important rules are violated almost every day.

In designing the kitchen, the range should be so placed that the lighting comes from either the right or the left. It is not necessary, that a vented hood be installed to carry off the cooking odors and prevent them from penetrat-

ing the living rooms of the house, over a gas range. With a gas range, however, it is practicable to dispose of cooking odors by preparing odorous foods in the closed, thermostatically-controlled oven.

Many of the newer kitchens of the most popular type provide a transom, installed just above the windows over the kitchen sink, where it serves the double purpose of affording additional direct daylight and permitting ventilation of the inside area without opening windows and doors, with their attendant draughts.

In planning the truly efficient kitchen, the range should be adjacent to, or directly opposite, the kitchen cabinets. An ideal arrangement, where two cabinets are provided, is to place the range between them and opposite the sink. The minimum space to be allowed for a gas range is 36 x 52 inches.

It is not the purpose of the writer of this article to say that this trade-marked brand or that trade-marked brand of range is better than another. An infinite variety of satisfactory gas appliances of all kinds for all purposes is now available. But it can not be too strongly insisted that the best type of gas range is that which is provided with lids and a covered top. The greater economy, more uniform heat, use of a single burner to supply heat to the entire top surface of the stove, convince us that this is the best of the many excellent ranges now offered.

There has been rapid development in design and construction of gas appliances generally so there is a model now available for every conceivable kitchen duty. Many of them are provided with garbage incinerators: all are designed to occupy the most compact space. The better ones are beautifully enameled and designed to make the kitchen a spot of brightness and cheerfulness, instead of a place of drudgery.

The advantages of the modern enameled range with its covered, uniformly heated top, its incinerator for the quick and easy disposal of garbage, its 32-inch-high oven, its ease of regulation, its automatic thermostat control, are too numerous to be ignored in any consideration of the modern kitchen—the most-used room in the house.

It will be of the greatest advantage to all concerned if the client will determine not only the kind of fuel to be used but the type and size of the range to be installed before the plans are drawn. The real reason many misconceptions regarding the use of gas and a failure to appreciate its healthfulness have been permitted to grow up in some quarters can almost always be traced to a failure on the part of the designer to provide adequate vents and flues.

The flue is all-important. The minimum diameter for any gas range flue should never be less than four inches, six is better and the top of the flue above the roof should never be lower than any part of the roof. Where patented chimneys, installed in short lengths, are used, it should be insisted that the joints be closed tightly. Where the rectangular shapes of this type of flue are used the cross sectional area should be slightly greater than the area of the circular ones given, to assure adequate capacity for carrying off exhaust gases.

Where there is an instantaneous, or storage, water heater, additional flue space invariably should be provided but, of that, more in the next article of this series, when water heaters will be discussed.

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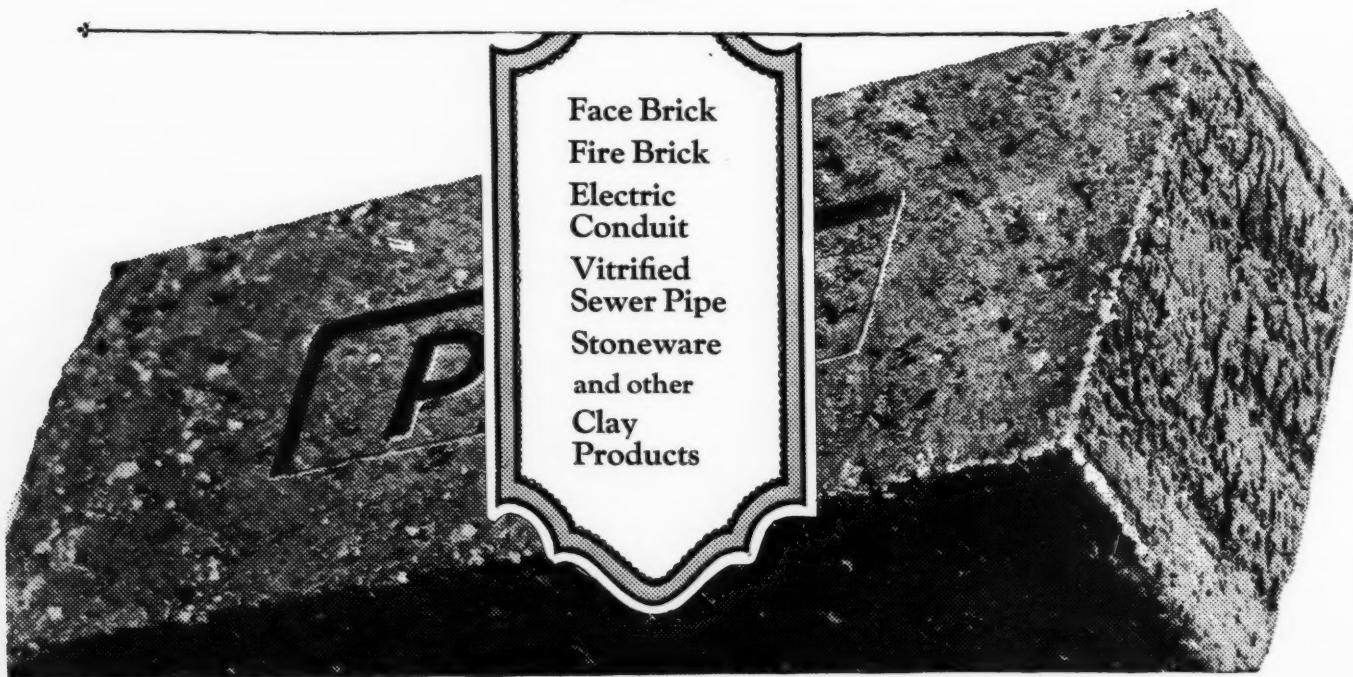
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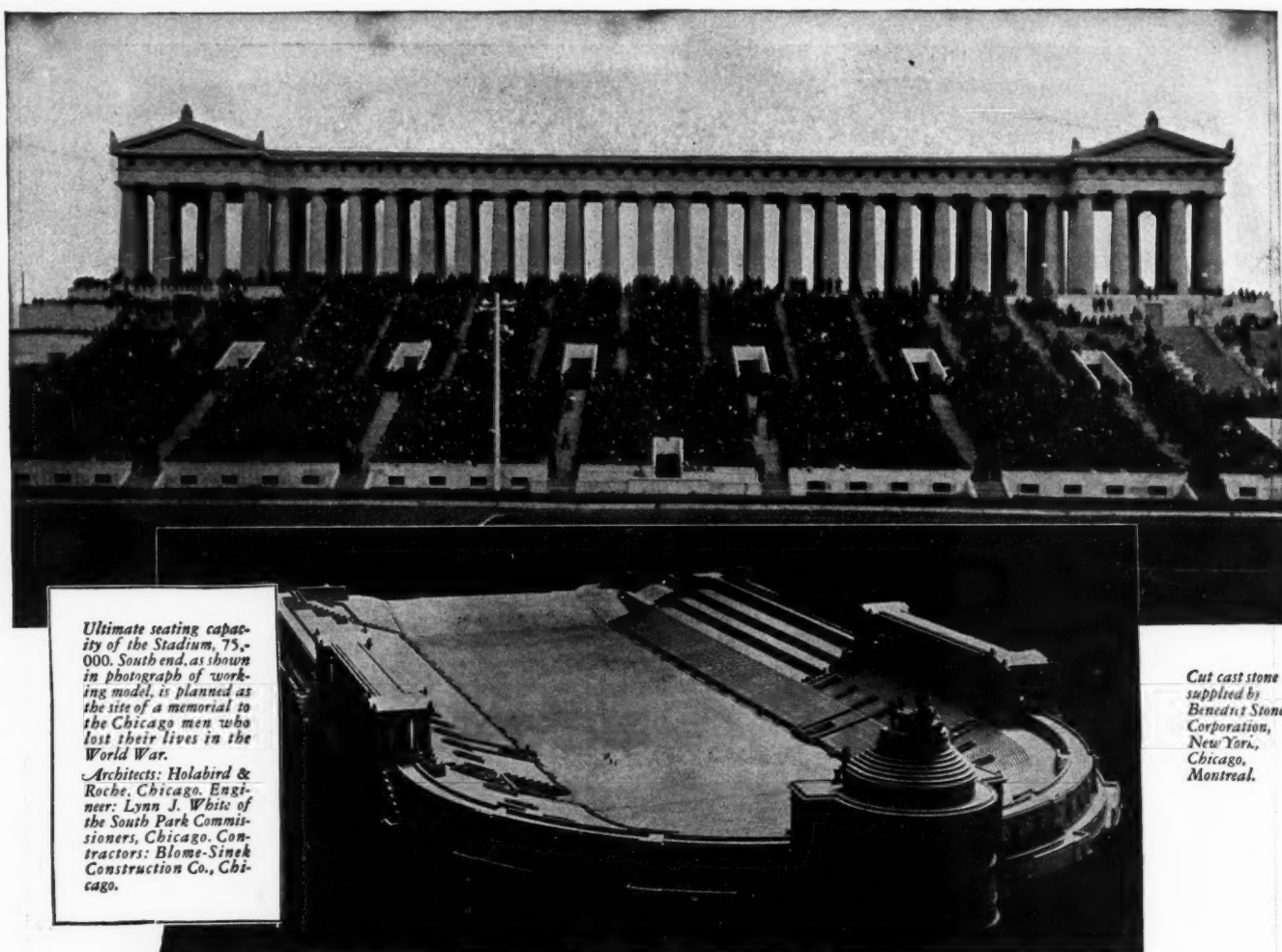


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Grant Park Stadium is only one of a great variety of structures that impressively demonstrate the wide range of adaptability concrete offers to the architect—a range not within the possibilities of any other material.

* * *

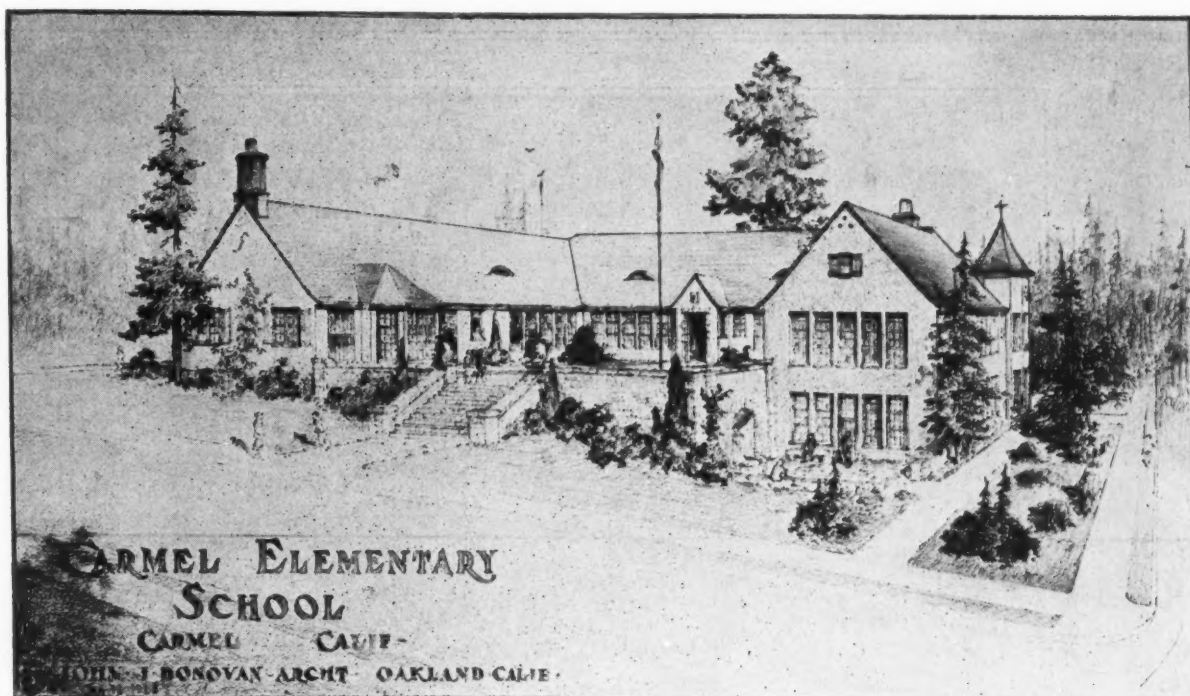
If you are interested in receiving additional data on concrete in stadium construction, address the nearest office listed below. Ask for leaflets S-112 and S-104.

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CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA SCHOOL

[BY HARRIS ALLEN, A. I. A.]

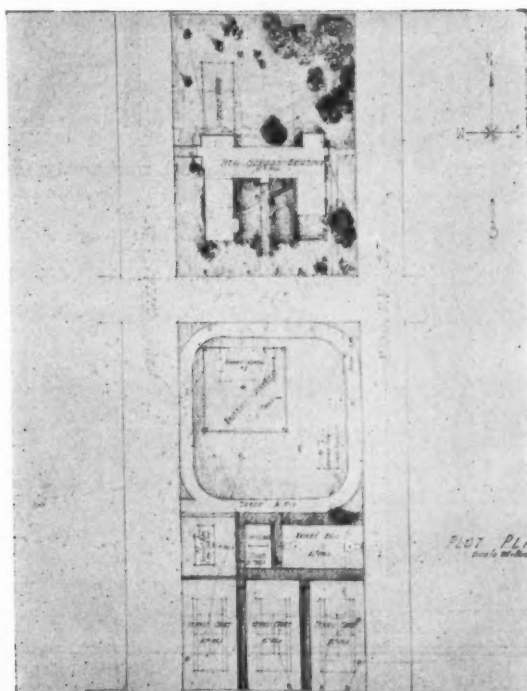
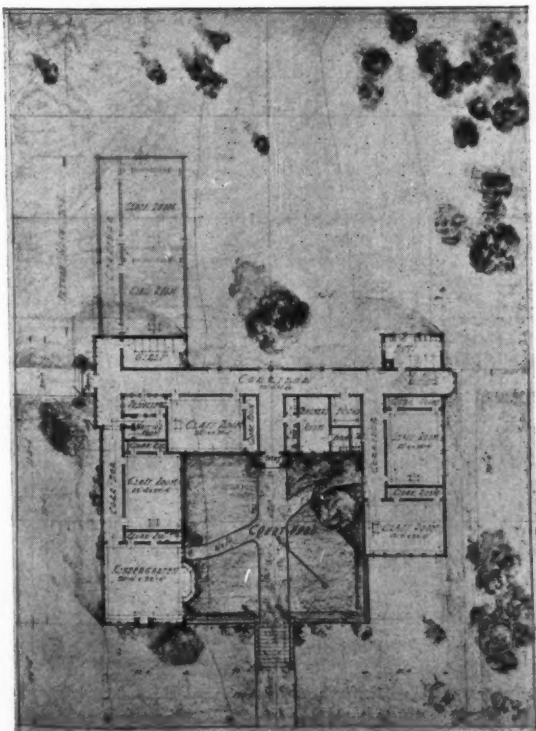


CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA is sometimes called "The Land of Un-suppressed Desires;" it is certainly a Paradise for Artists, and while it holds many mortals like the rest of us, it is also the haven for some immortals. To describe Carmel adequately requires an appreciation of the simplicity of life there, for its residents are international in taste and refinement, free in thought and action. A school for its children should in some measure typify the atmosphere of this place, so when the architect, John J. Donovan, was commissioned

to solve this interesting problem he was impressed with the thought that simplicity, quietness, the domestic quality of a home, should be the governing motives.

This is not easy to accomplish and yet adhere to the recognized standards of lighting, hygiene and facilities for group education. If it were possible to limit the class numbers to five, ten, fifteen or even twenty, no doubt the architecture of schools would be simpler and would express more the intimacies of the home, but when classrooms require seating from thirty-five to fifty-five, the problems of adequate lighting, ventilating and unit space volumes enter into the problem, and considerably affect not only the plan but the composition of the architecture of the exterior. This is true as well in orienting the building.

(Concluded on Page 45)





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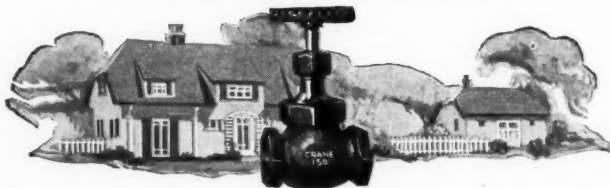
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NATIONAL BUILDING LABOR SURVEY



NOTWITHSTANDING the tremendous volume of building, there are indications that the period of rising wages in the construction industry is nearing an end, according to a national building labor survey made public by S. W. Straus & Co. Current building labor conditions are summed up as follows:

(1) National movement for higher wages seems definitely checked

for the present.

(2) Wage rates show greater stability although there is still some slight upward tendencies.

(3) No indication of a general movement to reduce wages and only few cities report any downward revision of scales.

(4) Longer agreements being signed by contractors that will tend to stabilize the industry.

(5) Except for several jurisdictional disputes, labor is fairly tranquil.

(6) Building labor is well employed and only an occasional shortage of skilled craftsmen is reported.

(7) Bonus payments and practice of contractors bidding against each other for men have largely disappeared.

(8) Unskilled labor maintains high rates, although supply being increased by slackness of factory employment.

(9) Bulk of common labor supply needed for building industry being furnished by Canada and Mexico, as immigration laws have considerably reduced supply from Europe.

(10) Apprenticeship schools steadily increasing supply of skilled building craftsmen.

"While the wage changes reported during the last month still show an upward movement among the building trades," said the Survey, "the number of increases is insignificant compared with previous months this year and in the last four years. The majority of increases that were granted were reported from cities where the wages being paid are not up to the level of larger cities where the maximum rates set the pace for the industry."

"Reports from all sections of the country indicate that the period of rising wages is drawing to an end, as there are very few increases being recorded in cities where high wage levels exist."

"Today a building program is going forward that would have been seriously handicapped for want of labor in the years of 1922 and 1923, when bonus payments, labor shortage and material scarcity was disrupting the building industry. The practice of contractors bidding for men has largely disappeared. Only an occasional shortage of plasterers, bricklayers or carpenters is reported. It appears to be the disposition of the contractors to renew present scales and there is no indication of any general movement to reduce wages. There is a growing tendency on the part of employers to make two or three year agreements instead of one year contracts because it is felt that the longer agreements will tend to stabilize the industry."

"Both laborers and employers are showing a disposition to peacefully adjust their differences although contractors are increasing their resistance to demands for higher wages. Diplomacy is taking the place of strikes and lock-outs and the industry is proceeding without any serious disturbances. Aside from the jurisdictional dispute existing between the bricklayers and plasterers in New York, Chicago, Washington and Detroit, and the controversy between the carpenters' and bricklayers' unions, the labor situation is fairly tranquil compared with other years."

"Reports from various sections of the country indicate that the supply of both skilled and unskilled labor is ample to meet the needs of the industry, except in a few of the larger cities such as New York, Denver and San Francisco, where there is a slight scarcity of bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters. Many cities, such as Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Dallas, Kansas City and New Orleans report a surplus of both skilled and unskilled labor."

"The supply of common labor has been considerably augmented during the last few months by the slackening of employment in industrial plants. On the other hand the restrictive immigration laws have reduced, to a considerable extent, the supply expected from Europe and the bulk of common laborers needed for the construction industry is being furnished by Mexico and Canada. More common laborers are leaving than are coming to the United States since the recent immigration law became operative. There were 27,908 common laborers admitted from July, 1924, to April, 1925, as against 97,886 during the same period a year previous, but 44,750 left the country during the same time, making an actual deficit of 16,842."

"The release of thousands of laborers due to the slackening of factories has, however, had a tendency to benefit the building industry. Availability of this supply has reduced the common labor rate of the Nation to 53 cents per hour compared with 56 cents per hour in July, 1924."

* * *

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA

(Concluded from page 43)

The plan shows four classrooms and a kindergarten. The classrooms will seat approximately forty-five pupils, while the kindergarten will care for thirty. The building is located on a hillside and faces the playground on the East. The classrooms have south and east light, which is most favorable, because the mornings are usually overcast with the fog from the Bay. The sloping site prompted an open court where the smaller children might play and gambol; it also permitted the east section of the building to be two stories in height, thereby providing a fine play room space in the basement section of this wing.

The roof will be of tile and the walls stuccoed with color. The plaster will have a rough texture and bright colors will predominate, which, with the setting of pine trees and foliage into which the building nestles, should prove interesting.

The Pacific Coast Architect

Invites and welcomes
suggestions and com-
ments from its readers

Address

1314 CLAUS SPRECKELS BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA



"Group" houses in Mariemont, near Cincinnati, Ohio, designed by Chas. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Resident Architect. Town plan by John Nolen, Philip W. Foster, Associate, Cambridge, Mass.



The Shops, Kohler Village

Another of America's notable community developments is Kohler Village. An illustrated brochure describing this interesting union of civic and industrial enterprise will gladly be sent upon request.

MARIEMONT, the new village now in course of development in a happily situated region just beyond the corporate limits of Cincinnati, is a forward-looking interpretation of modern city-planning principles applied to a small self-contained community.

Though primarily intended as a residential district for wage earners of various economic grades, the houses, built and projected, are remarkable for their architectural quality and for the character of their construction and appointments.

Kohler Enameled Plumbing Ware is being used, again demonstrating the suitability of this admirable ware—of highest quality but no higher cost—for installations of large scope.

KOHLER CO., *Founded* 1873, KOHLER, WIS.
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Enameled Plumbing Ware

EDITORIAL

Aesop to Date

ONCE there was a Fancy Dress Party with nice Prizes for the best costume. A Pretty Girl named Barbara made herself a stunning Spanish Outfit, but one of her Parents (who must have had a dash of Puritan blood) said: "You don't look like a Decent Amurrikan Girl" and insisted on her wearing a Gingham Apron over the dress.

At the Party, Barbara's friends were Extra Nice to her (in that Sympathetic Way). But when a Strange Girl named Mayme came in all made up to kill like a Regular Carmen, the Men all Buzzed around her like Toreadors Rushing the Bull, and the Judges gave her the Prize.

MORAL: Compromises may prevent trouble, but they don't Win Prizes.

* * *

Free Engineering Service

THE "Western Architect" prints an interesting report on "Free Engineering Services" submitted by a joint committee of Chicago architects and engineers. After giving specific complaints from various sources, it draws fairly definite conclusions, from which we quote:

"Engineers, architects, manufacturers and contractors should co-operate, insofar as possible, to eliminate objectionable practices, whereby unfair advantage is obtained on the part of one at the expense of the other, or where the buyer may be imposed upon.

"It is perfectly evident that there is no such thing as free engineering. There must be a sufficient remuneration. It is in the interest of all that this remuneration should be fair and open. An exorbitant remuneration should not be concealed in the price of the article or device. . . .

"No consulting engineer or architect should fail to advise himself regarding available equipment by consultation with the manufacturers' experts. There is no other way to apply correctly the best devices to the required service. However, no self-respecting engineer or architect will secure from a manufacturer the design of a structure or a part of it, under an implication that a purchase will be made from the manufacturer, and then turn over to the client the result of this work as his own."

Opportunity for Service

OCTOBER brings again the annual outcry against losses by fire, and the observance of "Fire Prevention Week." Perhaps this does good; it seems to be one's duty to urge its observance; yet the total of fire losses keeps mounting hugely, year after year.

The suggestion come from one of our correspondents (that he is connected with the manufacture of cement makes it none the less interesting) for a movement to strengthen building codes; if not to the requirement of 100 percent "firesafeness," at least to the insistence on fire-safe construction in schools, theatres, hotels, apartment buildings, all structures housing human beings for some length of time.

We are quite in accord; but in view of the "construction lessons from Santa Barbara," which we are publishing in series, we would urge that requirements for earthquake-resisting methods should be added.

To architects, engineers, and responsible contractors, separately and jointly, is offered the opportunity for public service of great value. For without their strong and continued urge, ordinances are not likely to be improved.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for Engineer, \$3,800; associate engineer, \$3,000; assistant engineer, \$2,400. The entrance salaries are as shown, promotion may be made in accordance with civil service rules. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, experience and fitness; and writings to be filed with the application. Receipt of applications for the positions listed will close October 20, 1925. Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners at the post-office or customhouse in any city.

* * *

The Board of Trustees of the Inglewood Schools has decided to use Pacific Vented Gas Radiators, according to A. J. Hartfield, president of the Pacific Gas Radiator Company of Los Angeles.

* * *

John C. Austin, F. A. I. A., and Frederic M. Ashley, A. I. A., Architects, are now located at 605-610 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

* * *

Sales of hydrated lime in 1924 were valued at \$13,199,846, an increase of 7 percent in quantity, and 8 percent in value, over the preceding year.



The Symbol of a Service

THIS SACK with its blue and red stripes may be regarded as the symbol of a service. For Plastite—the product thus distinctively packed—is a cement having not only *all* the properties of plain Portland, but the desirable additional properties of water-titeness and great plasticity. The architect can, therefore, definitely include Plastite in his specifications in the full assurance that the owner's best interests are being served. The builder and plastering contractor can order Plastite with the knowledge that it is *standard* for all purposes where a water-tite cement is necessary, and its plasticity makes for his convenience and economy. The owner who sees the blue and red sack on the job is assured that the best material known is going into his building. His satisfaction will increase, because with the passage of time, stucco or concrete made with Plastite becomes harder, denser, and even more impermeable. (And this distinctive package is also a *protection* against mistakes.



Plastite performed its part in creating the beautiful and unique "French Village" at Cahuenga and Highland Avenues in Hollywood. This delightful bit of old France was conceived and executed by Pierpont and Walter Davis, architects, for the Davis Development Corporation. A fine double-page photo of these houses will be found in the October issue of "PLASTITE PROGRESS"—a monthly magazine issued in the interests of better building. A copy will be sent to you free upon request.

RIVERSIDE PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

724 SOUTH SPRING ST.

LOS ANGELES

TRINITY 5951

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS MONTHLY BULLETIN

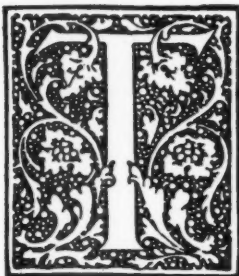
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WILL G. CORLETT, three years
GEORGE W. KELHAM, two years
ARTHUR BROWN, two years
J. HARRY BLOHME, one year
WILLIAM MOOSER, one year



HE next meeting will be held Tuesday, October 20, 1925, in the rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club, 77 O'Farrell Street, at 6:30 P. M. Dinner will be served at 75 cents a plate. Election of officers for the ensuing year will be held. Be sure to attend this meeting.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular meeting of the American Institute of Architects, San Francisco Chapter, was called to order by President Fairweather at 7:45 P. M., on Tuesday, September 15, 1925, in the rooms of the San Francisco Architectural Club, 77 O'Farrell Street. The following members were present: Morris M. Bruce, Earle B. Bertz, John Reid, Jr., J. S. Fairweather, S. Schnaittacher, Harris Allen, Ernest Coxhead, William Bliss, Albert J. Evers.

MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as published.

OLD BUSINESS

The Secretary reported that he had been unable to get action on the question of newspaper racks and had returned Mr. Uhl's check to him.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. J. Reid, Jr., reported progress in the work of the Industrial Committee.

The Committee on the Allied Arts Exhibition in New York, April, 1925, reported a deficit of \$63.33, which was paid from the Chapter treasury. The report was received and placed on file.

NEW BUSINESS

The Secretary read a communication from the Post Office Department, urging all architects to provide letter boxes and letter slots to serve residences, building and offices. Mail will not be delivered where proper receptacle is not provided.

A letter from the Chicago Chapter dated June 30, was also read. This letter is as follows:

"Will you be kind enough to extend to the members of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., a most cordial invitation from the Chicago Chapter, A. I.

A., to join us at lunch at the Architects Club, 1801 Prairie Avenue, whenever a visit to Chicago will permit."

The Secretary read a letter from O. R. Thayer, regarding the practice of architecture by others than licensed architects. Moved, seconded and carried to send a copy of the letter to the Industrial Association and the Builders Exchange.

A letter from Mr. E. C. Kemper regarding the increase of Institute dues was read to the Chapter. After some discussion it was decided to let the matter drop.

The Secretary reported that he had followed through the matter of the funds of the defunct San Francisco Society of Architects and that Mr. Gutterson had given him definite information that the funds were voted for some other purpose.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of Mr. Earle B. Bertz, G. F. Ashley, E. B. Hurt, S. Schnaittacher and J. S. Fairweather, nominated the following members for office for the ensuing year: President, John Reid, Jr.; Vice-President, Harris Allen; Secretary & Treasurer, Albert J. Evers; Directors for 3 years, J. S. Fairweather and W. C. Hays.

Directors Bertz, Corlett, Kelham and Brown have unexpired terms to fill.

The President called for nominations from the floor. There being none, it was moved, seconded and carried that the nominations be closed.

Regional Director Schnaittacher reported on the proposed Regional Conference and Institute Directors meeting for next December 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Moved, seconded and carried to refer the matter to the Board of Directors of the Chapter in co-operation with the Regional Directors.

Mr. Harris Allen brought up the question of revised ordinances covering better construction for earthquake safety. Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary write to the American Society of Civil Engineers and Builders Exchange regarding a joint committee for recommendations regarding the San Francisco building ordinances.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

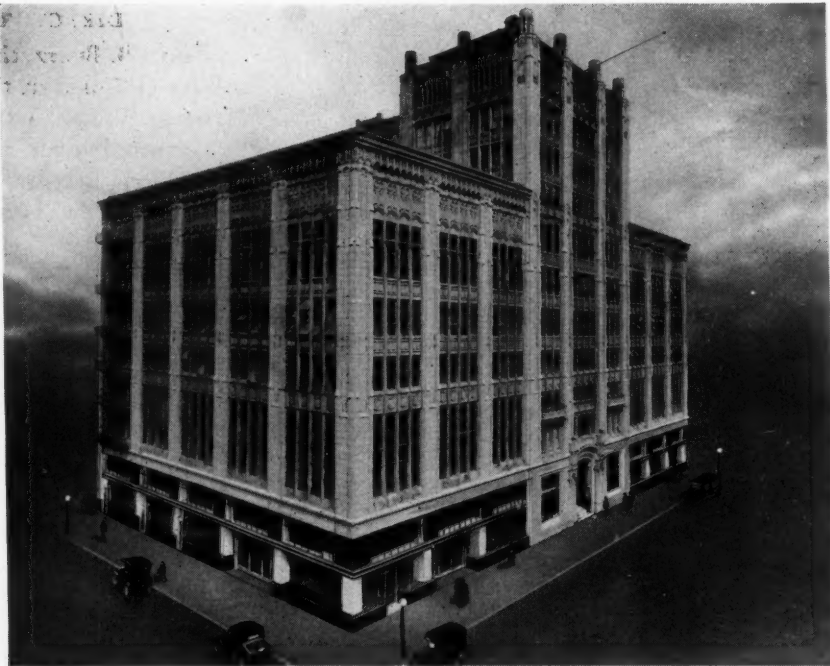
ALBERT J. EVERS, Secretary.

DURANT HEATING SYSTEM

ONE of the most palatial residences in Southern California is being built by R. Clifford Durant, millionaire motor manufacturer, for his mother. According to A. J. Hartfield, president of the Pacific Gas Radiator Company, of Los Angeles, he is elated because ten Pacific Unit furnaces will be installed in the basements and operated from upstairs by electric thermostat. Koerner & Gage are the architects and the home, which is located opposite the Doheny estate in Beverly Hills, will possess every convenience, including swimming pool, bowling alley and large ball room.

NEW ANCHORED BRICKWORK

BERGWALL anchored brickwork is the name adopted by the Port Costa Brick Company for a new form of patented construction, just announced. Bricks with hollow spaces are laid in the wall in the usual manner and tied with galvanized metal clips. Walls may be of solid or hollow construction. It is claimed for Bergwall construction that it has the solidity of ordinary brickwork, plus positive anchorage and that it provides damp-proof surfaces for plastering. Detailed information may be obtained from the offices of the company, 808 Sharon Building, San Francisco.



Athens Athletic Club, Oakland

Architect, Wm. Knowles, San Francisco, Oakland
 Construction Engineers, MacDonald & Kahn, San Francisco
 Painting and Decorating, Heinsbergen Decorating Co.,
 Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco

Architecture and Athletics

have joined hands in the erection of the Athens Athletic Club, Oakland, an architectural masterpiece. We are proud to have had a share in its completion.

Perma-Light Wall Finishes and Enamels

have been used throughout in the decorative scheme.

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Directors: LAWRENCE H. KEYSER LAWRENCE STIER HARRY LANGLEY



MONDAY EVENING, September 14th, in the quarters of the San Francisco Architectural Club, there was held an Atelier banquet to celebrate the conclusion of the season and to do honor to the two patrons, Mr. Ernest Weihe and Edward Frick. It is due to the devotion and untiring efforts of these two gentlemen, both recently returned from extensive studies in the famous French national school of architecture, and to their inspiration that the atelier has risen to its present high plane of excellency.

The season just closed has probably been one of the most successful in the recent years of the Club, not only from the standpoint of number of drawings submitted, but also in the consistent improvement in the quality of work and per centage of awards received.

Following the banquet there was held a pre-view of a carefully selected and arranged exhibition of all the best examples of work that had been submitted in the various problems and classes during the season. The exhibition was opened to the general public the following evening and continued throughout the remainder of the week.

The principal motive of the committee in charge of arranging the exhibition was to arouse interest in the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and to acquaint all those

who are not members with the wonderful work that this organization is carrying on in bringing to the young draughtsman and student deprived of college training, the practical equivalent of such training in the principles of design and presentation.

Invitations were extended to all interested high school students to attend the exhibition so that they might have a better knowledge of how they can further their education after leaving school, if they expect to immediately start their training in an architectural office.

The San Francisco Architectural Club is also sponsoring two other projects of inestimable value to the younger draughtsman. One is the organization of a class for the study and presentation of the Orders under competent instruction. This is for the novice whose knowledge of the fundamentals is not sufficient to enable him to enter upon the real Beaux Arts work.

Co-related with this class is a series of illustrated lectures on the early history of architecture, conducted by Messrs. William Charles Hays and Warren Perry, of the faculty of the University of California.

The first lecture of the series was held at the club rooms on Wednesday evening, September 23, and others are being continued at weekly intervals. Entry into either the order class or the lectures may be made at any time and those interested may obtain information relative to them from the secretary of the club at 77 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco.

AN IMPROVED CEMENT PRODUCT

BY HOWARD NEAL

Plastite Department, Riverside Portland Cement Company

BEFORE announcing Plastite to the trade, two years of research work were completed. It has now been used successfully in the Southwest for nine months. Plastite is a cement having all of the desirable properties of plain portland cement. It makes a mortar or a concrete mix that is more plastic and which cures into a concrete that is watertight.

The research work conducted before introducing it to the trade including highly technical laboratory study and practical field tests. Walls were actually made with the new material. Back of the work done by our laboratories will be found a wealth of data and experience gained from fifteen years of successful use in Europe.

Plastite embodies an entirely new form of waterproofing since no resin, paraffines, fats, soaps or other oily substances are used. A colloidal mineral is ground with a high grade portland cement clinker. These are reduced to extreme fineness. Plastite will average 92 through a 200-mesh screen.

A large tonnage is being used for exterior stucco as well as for concrete. Plastite is especially suitable for the scratch and brown coats of exterior stucco because the mortar spreads easily and sets free from curing cracks. Many reservoirs, swimming pools, etc., have been built of this material successfully.

No extravagant claims are made for Plastite. But it has been proved that it does make a very plastic mix, that it provides a really watertight mortar or concrete which has all the strength of standard portland cement.

CALIFORNIA BATH POPULAR

LOS ANGELES is the birthplace of a bath-tub which L. G. B. Schneider, general manager of the Washington Iron Works, declares has set a world record for sales. It is known everywhere as the "California" model. It was formerly made with separate sheets of white enameled metal on the sides and ends. Mr. Schneider says that one of his designers conceived the plan of using tile and, since there was no limit to the type and kind of designs which could be worked in, its popularity was great and the model was adopted by other leading manufacturers until thousands of them have been installed in homes, hotels and apartments.

* * *

Clark-Mills Company, Ltd., consulting merchandising engineers and advertising counsellors, announce the removal of their offices from 1625 Broadway to the entire second floor of the Elfen Building, 440 17th Street, Oakland.

* * *

Hollow, reinforced concrete walls moulded one course upon the other, eliminating all joints or unions, which gives them, when completed, a solid monolithic mass reinforced with steel, both horizontally and vertically, are gaining in popularity in various parts of the Coast. They are built by the Linthwaite System, Inc., 308 N. Vernon Avenue, Los Angeles.

* * *

The volume of August building permits in 369 towns and cities of the United States established a new record for that month, with a gain of 38 percent over August, 1924.

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California White Pine
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Fine, delicate grain and soft, easy cutting, non-splitting texture permit cutting sharp, clear profiles and edges.



Grain of California Pines will not "raise" to disfigure or cause cracking or chipping of paint or enamel surfaces.



Soft texture saves time in cutting and fitting the locks and butts, thus effecting great savings in cost of installation.



"The Great American Door"

SOMEONE has referred to doors made of California Pine as "the great American door," because so many of America's well-built homes have doors of this fine wood.

The large sash and door manufacturers make extensive use of California Pine. They say that no other woods meet so well the requirements for door service and window-sash service—the two most exacting general uses to which any soft wood can be put.

One of the largest of these manufacturers whose doors are specified by architects and builders in every section of the country states in his book on doors:

"... doors made of solid California Pine, a soft, close-grained, weather-resisting wood. It has more of the qualities of the old Northern Pine than any wood being cut today in sufficient quantities to provide for the production of soft wood doors. It is a wood suitable for paint or stain and in our judgement is the best wood from which to make solid doors. . . . Large panels usually swell, shrink or check,

but these are made from carefully selected California Pine and true economy results in the purchase of the better article."

That California Pine Doors meet the most exacting service requirements is proved by the fact that more than 5,000,000 such doors are installed every year in American buildings.

If you have not received a set of our Information Sheets on California Pine, let us send them to you. You are also invited to correspond with our Wood Technologist, formerly with U. S. Government Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, and now connected with this association.

California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association

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VALUABLE TECHNICAL BOOK

ONE of the most intelligently treated technical works that has been issued in recent months has just been published by the Hill-Hubbell Company. It contains a fund of valuable information that has never been gathered before and it is published in the most compact and convenient form for engineers and architects.

It is entitled "Modern Practice in Tank Protection," and its wide scope of usefulness is indicated by its chapter headings: "Acid Tanks," "Brine Tanks," "Concrete Tanks," "Expansion Joints," "Oil Storage Tanks," "Tank Cars," "Tank Steamers," "Water Tanks," "Principle of Painting Iron and Steel" (on tanks and steel surfaces of any kind).

The preface of this new book sets forth that it embodies a generation of experience in meeting difficult paint conditions on the part of the Hill-Hubbell Company, which during the four years of the shipping boom, from 1916 to 1920, treated the tanks of 544 steamers. The book was written by Mr. R. H. Hubbell, and the company deserves credit for subordinating the mercantile aspect of the data to the evident determination to produce a handbook of genuine helpfulness to all interested in "tankology." Mr. D. W. Boylan, who has charge of its distribution, announces that it will be supplied free of charge to those interested upon application to the company's San Francisco office. He also advises that this is the first of a series of helpful publications and that one is in preparation for the architectural profession.

* * *

GLADDING, McBEAN & CO., MOVE

GLADDING, McBEAN & CO., who celebrate this year the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the firm, announce the removal of their San Francisco warehouse and display rooms from 147 Minna Street, to 1255 Harrison Street, near Eighth Street.

The new location gives far greater space for the storage, handling, and display of their various lines of clay products, and is far more accessible, having team entrances on three streets and a ten-car spur track.

The site occupies nearly half a block. Opposite the office and display room, which are situated near the center of the plant, there is a miniature garden with lawn and shrubbery, designed for the display of garden pottery and furniture in a natural setting. Architects and others interested are urged to visit the new plant of Gladding, McBean & Co.

* * *

Standard Soapstone Corporation announces that it has today completed its organization under the Laws of the State of New York, with a capitalization of \$1,575,000, of which \$1,000,000 is paid in. The Company has taken over the entire assets and business of the Phoenix Stone Co., Inc., which was organized three years ago by W. Wallace Benjamin, in association with Charles O. Heydt and F. A. Benjamin, who have carried on and developed the business.

* * *

Beverly Hills, with \$907,150 in building permits during August, shows a gain of 87 percent over the same month a year ago.

"FYER-WALL" ALL METAL FIRE DOORS

High Grade Sheet Metal and Kalamein Work

FIRE PROTECTION PRODUCTS CO.
3117 TWENTIETH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Artists

and practical painters,
as well—

Many of the branch Banks of Italy, designed by Mr. H. A. Minton, Architect, and shown in this number, have been decorated by Faggioni Company Studios. The modern bank must have beauty, but it must be practical, too—So it is with theatres. Some of those we have decorated are:

San Francisco . Orpheum
Golden Gate
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Excelsior
and many others

Oakland Orpheum
New Franklin
Parkway
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and many others

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A prominent San Francisco architect writes us:

"It gives me great pleasure to compliment you on the artistic and efficient way in which you carried out my color schemes and ideas."

May we serve you, too?

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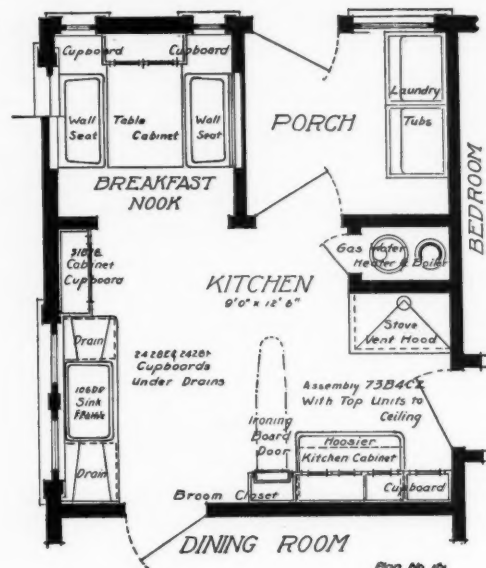
STRABLE
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**THE NEW
and
BETTER
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Triplo = Sheath

IT IS
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have a copy of
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"Architects Handbook"
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Write for your new revised copy

DEERLESS
Built-in Furniture

Manufactured under patents by
BUILT-IN FIXTURE COMPANY
2608 San Pablo Ave. Berkeley, California

BRICK CONSTRUCTION BUREAUS

IT IS reported by the Common Brick Manufacturers Association of America that there are now complete information bureaus upon the use of brick in 16 of the leading cities of the country. Engineers are employed in these 16 groups to help the architect and builder with his problems and to give dependable information and estimates of cost to prospective builders. Other groups are being formed and it is planned to have such an information bureau in every important city in this country and Canada.

* * *

BLEMISH IS NOT A DEFECT

BLUE stain, according to the Research Department of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association is not a defect. In a statement just issued, it says: "By recognizing that blue stain affects lumber only in its appearance, and by accepting blue stained lumber for uses where appearance is not important or, when it is important, where it can be painted or stained, architects and builders will be doing their share to reduce one of the important present economic wastes in lumber distribution."

* * *

ROOFING TILE FASTENER

The Sullivan Roofing Tile Fastener is a new device just being introduced to the building trades by the Planett Manufacturing Company, of Oakland. Made of No. 11 galvanized wire, the tile fastener hooks through the usual nail hole and the other end, pointed for the purpose, is driven directly into the roof sheathing, eliminating wood strips or wire.

The Planett Manufacturing Company also makes furring devices, including Crowe's Furring Staples and Gem Furring Nails. They make practically all the oven slides for gas stoves manufactured on the Pacific Coast.

Another of their products is the Planett All-Wire Ant-Proof Cooler Shelves, which are extremely sanitary, easy to clean, and give complete ant protection. They also manufacture other household and refrigerator shelves.

This company was established in Oakland three years ago and is now doing a very satisfactory business, selling its products all over the United States. M. B. Thrift is president and F. E. Planett, secretary and treasurer.

* * *

It is announced that the firm of Lehmann & Wuehrmann, Architects, El Paso, Texas, has been dissolved. William G. Wuehrmann, A. I. A., will continue practice at the office which was established in 1919, at 505 Two Republics Building, El Paso.

* * *

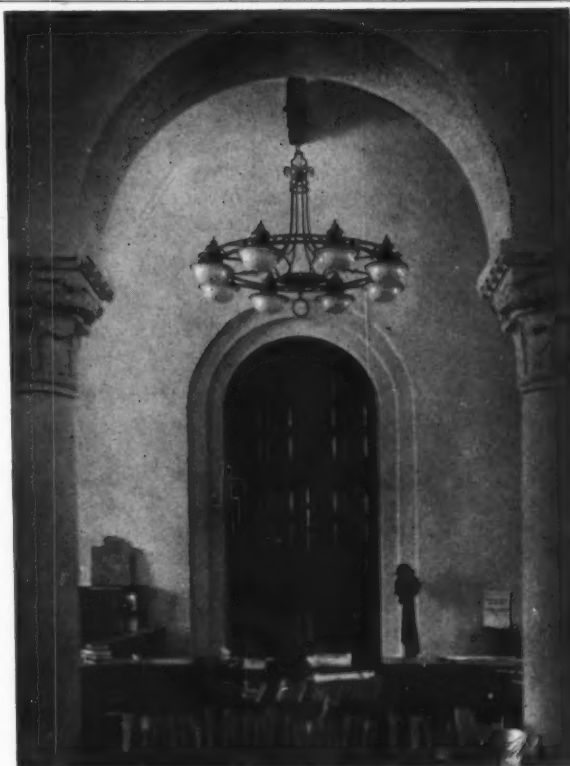
Long Beach, California, issued 341 building permits during August, totalling \$6,026,029 in costs, the highest monthly figure in that city's history.

* * *

Henri Polignac, French architect in Hollywood under special commission to build movie sets, is using face brick generally and is quoted as saying that with the various color tones, it is possible to create practically any effect desired.

* * *

The largest order of its kind on record, according to J. W. Ford, Jr., president of the Bishopric Manufacturing Company, has been placed. It is for a full trainload of composition flooring material. Over 513 tons, or enough to fill eleven 50-ton cars, is being shipped. It will be used in a magnificent new country club being built by a group of wealthy Mexican aristocrats a few hundred miles below the American border.



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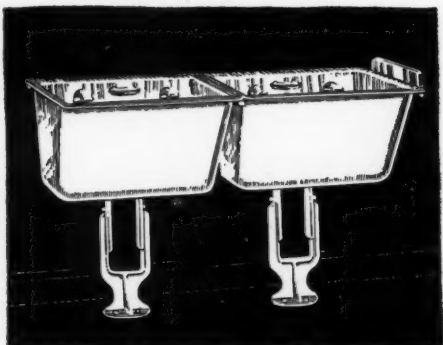
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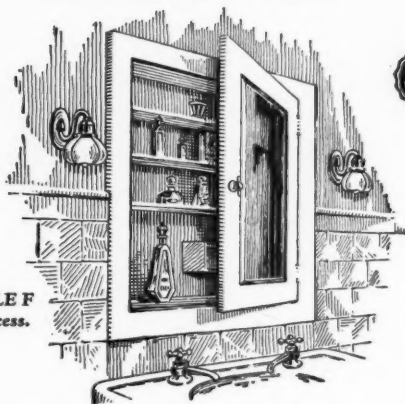


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See Sweet's Index, page 1902 and 1903.

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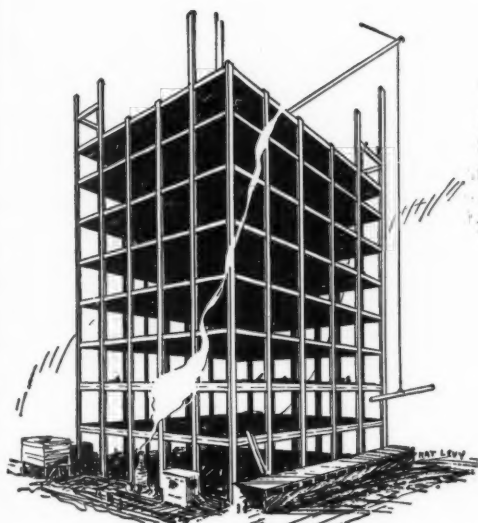
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SANTA BARBARA AND BRICK

BY PHILIP J. MEANY

AS AN indication of the building activity now going on in Santa Barbara, the brick manufacturers there report a total of 2,000,000 brick manufactured during the month of August alone. This figure is the more impressive when it is known that the total 1924 production in Santa Barbara was less than 3,000,000 brick. These figures have just been given out by Secretary-Manager George S. Summerell, of the California Common Brick Manufacturers Association.

"In addition to their own local production," says Mr. Summerell, "the Santa Barbara brickmakers have had to call on manufacturers in neighboring cities for twenty carloads of brick to help meet emergency requirements. With all four Santa Barbara brick plants running to full capacity, they are only able to supply the most pressing orders. At the rate advance orders are being booked, brick production during September will exceed the August total."

"This is particularly gratifying," declares Mr. Summerell, "because it shows what the people of Santa Barbara think of brick as a permanent building material."

* * *

PLASTIK WATERTITE CEMENT

FOR waterproof concrete of greater workability, use Old Mission Plastik Watertite Portland Cement, says Herbert Coffman, sales manager of the Old Mission Portland Cement Co., San Francisco.

The new product was first announced to the trade last month, and it is offered to cement-users only after more than two years of experiment, it is said.

It is claimed for Old Mission Plastik Watertite that it assures quicker, easier, uniform pouring, minimum tamping, no excess water, minimum of voids, no patchwork and no after-treatment.

It is claimed that it affords greater plasticity for mortar and stucco, that it saves labor, spreads faster, spreads farther, minimizes shrinkage and minimizes hair cracks. Its light color contributes much to the artistic appearance of finished work. It eliminates efflorescence.

It is further asserted that Old Mission Plastik Watertite Portland Cement, which has been specified already by Dean and Dean, Architects, for the new Sacramento City Orphanage and by other architects for large jobs now under way, is high in strength tests. A tremendous demand is anticipated.

* * *

SAFER BUILDING TENDENCY

A tendency toward safer building is sweeping the country. The influence of fire prevention and conservation campaigns is certain to effect a change for the better in the home building of the nation. A house built now without the advantages of fire protection offered by proper plastering will be at a great disadvantage if offered for sale in future years.

* * *

A CLEVER PUBLICITY IDEA

There has been issued by the Jas. L. McLaughlin Co. of San Francisco, a file folder containing several sheets showing photographs of St. Joseph's College, Cupertino. The views are extremely attractive, printed on very thin glazed paper and loosely mounted on heavy stock. Additions will be sent from time to time.

* * *

The Board of Trustees of Inglewood, Calif., Schools, acting on recommendations of engineers as to best heating methods, have adopted Vented Pacific Gas Radiators, according to A. J. Hartfield, president of the Pacific Gas Radiator Company of Los Angeles.

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